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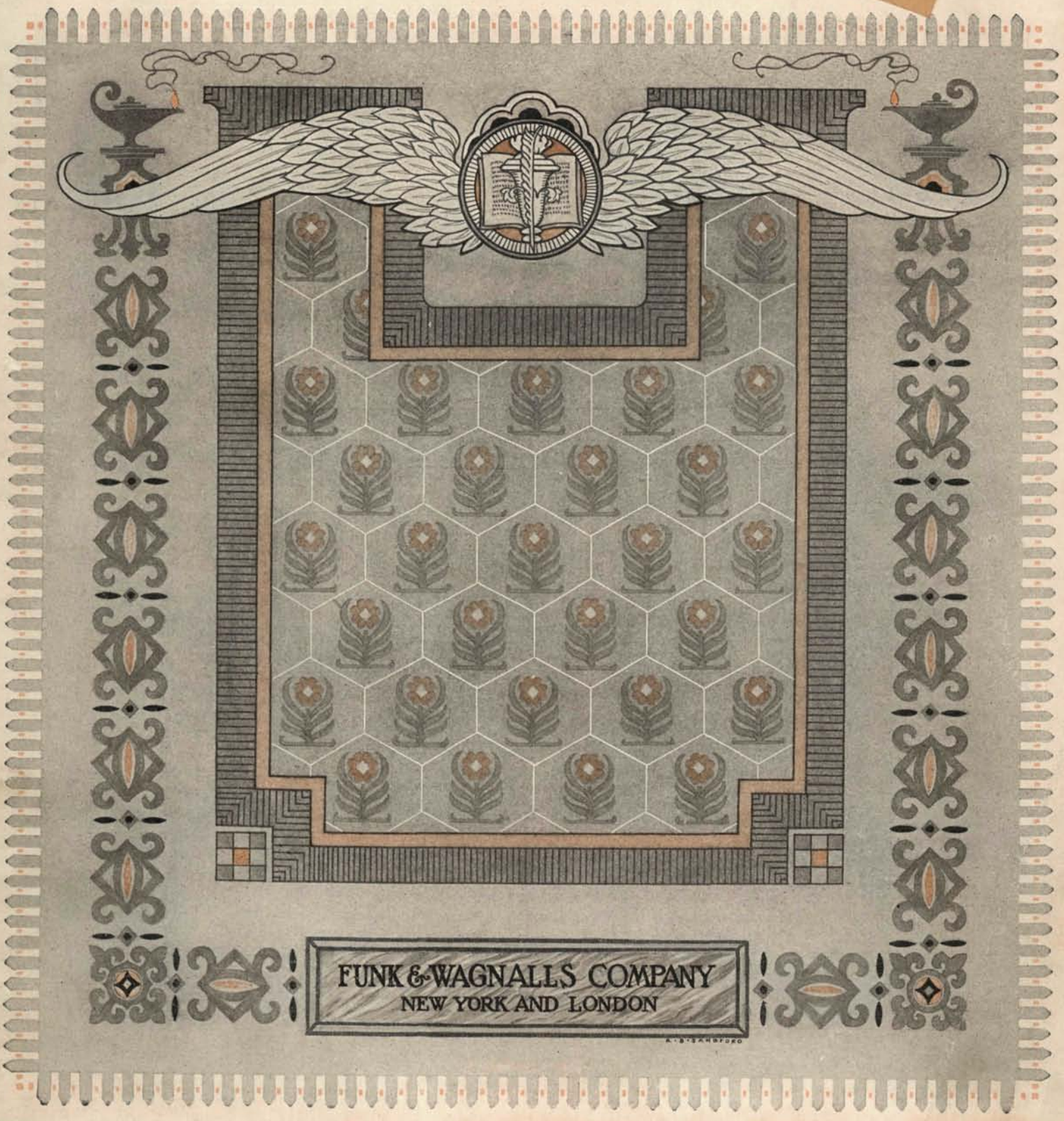

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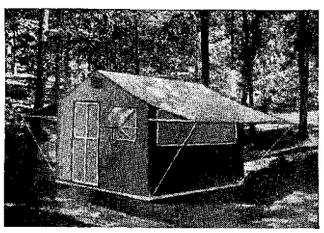

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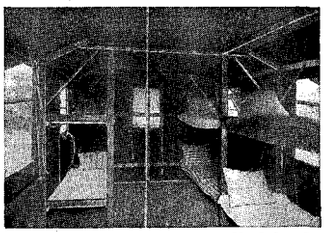

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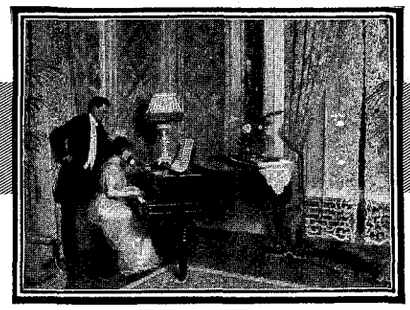

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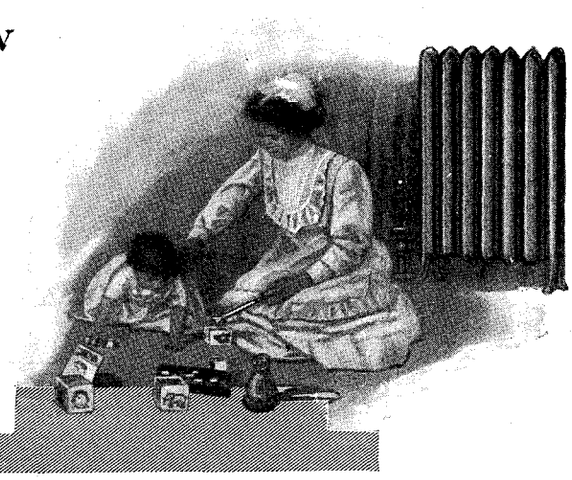

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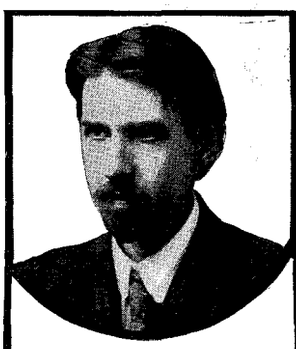

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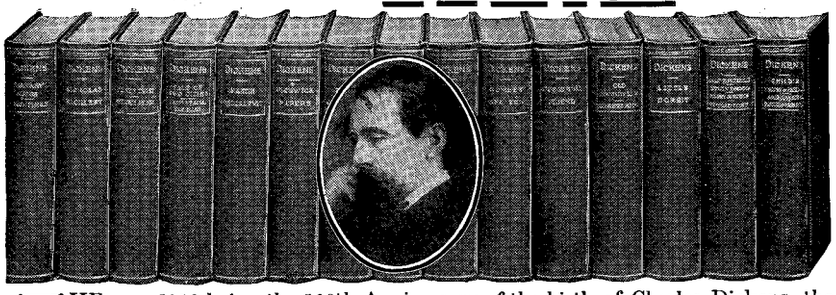

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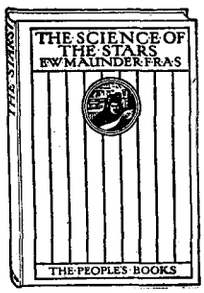

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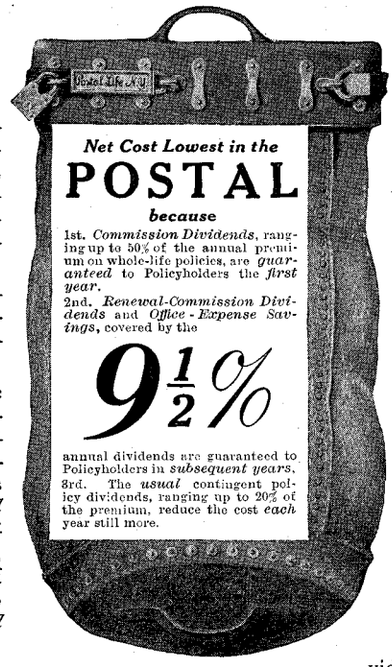

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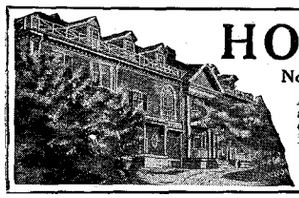

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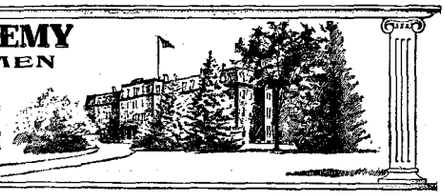

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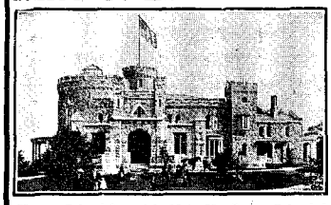

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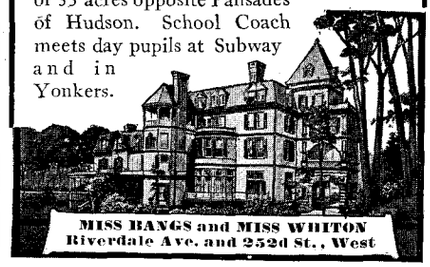

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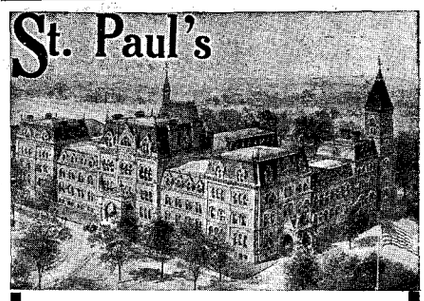

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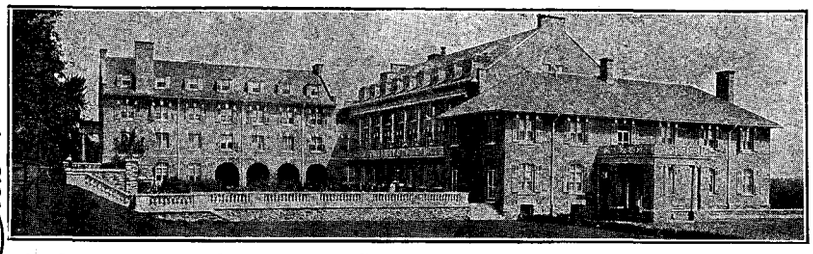

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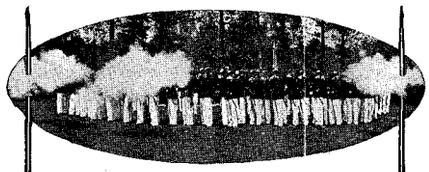

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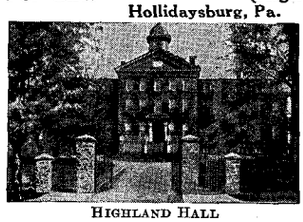
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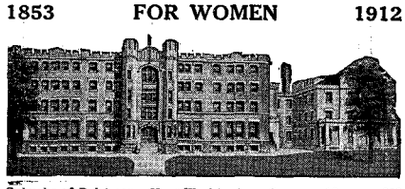

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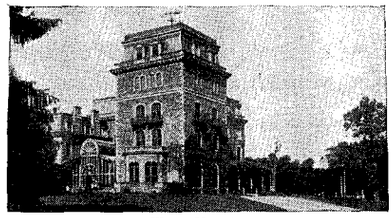
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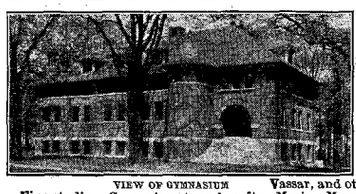
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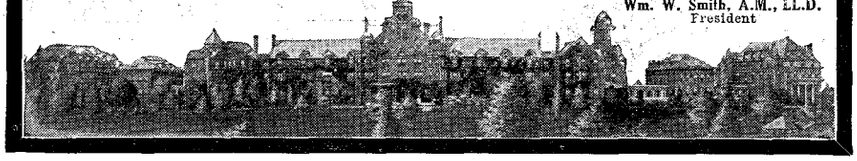

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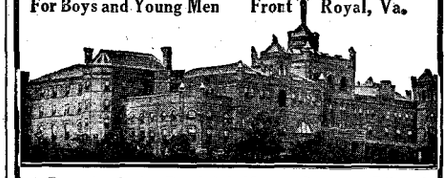

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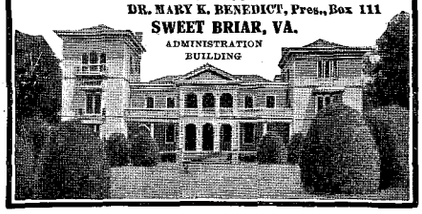

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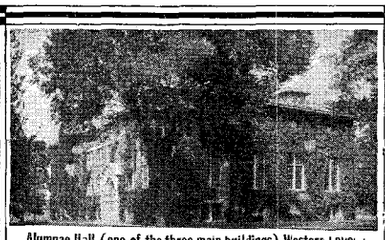

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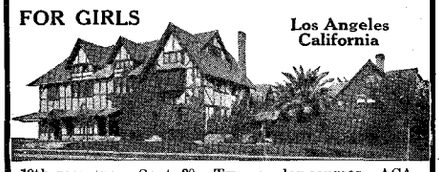

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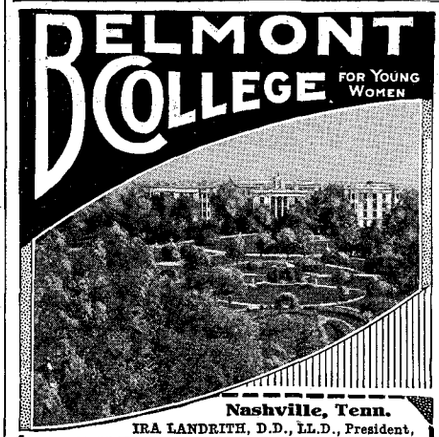

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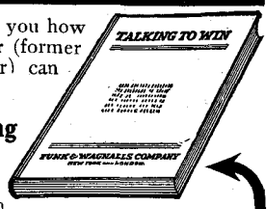

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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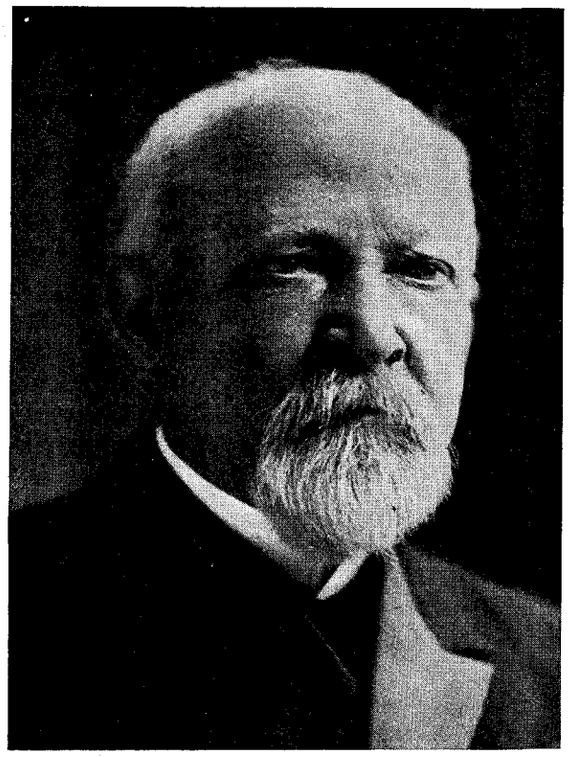
TOPICS OF THE DAY

DISFRANCHISING A SOCIALIST

WITH SURPRIZING UNANIMITY both the radicals and the conservatives of the press fall upon the action of United States District Judge Hanford of the State of Washington in canceling the naturalization papers of Leonard Oleson because he "admitted that he is a Socialist." "There seems to be some uncertainty whether Oleson was deprived of his citizenship after his naturalization had been completed, or whether the decision prevented the final steps toward naturalization being taken," says the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.); "but in either case Judge Hanford has grossly abused his power." The same paper goes on to say that in case Oleson was already a citizen, the judge "has made himself liable to impeachment," but that if the other supposition is true, "probably nothing can be done to reverse the action, for the law on naturalization gives a United States judge considerable latitude and discretion in determining each case as it comes before him."



HE THINKS NO SOCIALIST SHOULD VOTE.

Something like a million Socialists in this country are wondering whether Judge Hanford's views are going to prevail.

It appears from the latest advices that Oleson was actually deprived of his citizenship after having been granted a certificate of naturalization. "If Judge Hanford's amazing ruling were upheld, it would mean that a man's citizenship would be forfeited because of his political opinions," notes the New York *Evening Mail* (Prog. Rep.), which does not "recall a more glaring instance of judicial tyranny nor one better calculated to strengthen the movement for the recall of judges." "Socialism grows on such incidents," remarks the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), and the Philadelphia *North American* (Prog. Rep.) brands it "a judicial iniquity." "I believe Judge Hanford should be impeached for this act," declares Victor Berger, Socialist Congressman. The Washington delegates to the Socialist national convention, in session in Indianapolis, insist, according to the correspondents, that this ruling is "the beginning of a struggle to disfranchise foreign-born citizens of the Pacific slope because of the growing strength of Socialism there," and one dispatch states that it is "accepted by the rank and file as the opening gun of a general campaign against Socialism in America."

Judge Hanford gives to the press the following statement in defense of his ruling:

"Oleson admitted that he is a Socialist, a frequenter of assemblages of Socialists in which he participates as a speaker, advocating a propaganda for radical changes in the institutions of the country. He claimed to have a clear understanding of the Constitution of the United States, and to have known that, by one of its articles, deprivation of life, liberty, or property without due process of law is forbidden, and yet the evidence introduced in his behalf proved that the party with which he is affiliated, and whose principles he advocates, has for its main object the complete elimination of property rights in this country.

"He exprest himself as being willing for people to retain their money, but insisting that all the land, buildings, and industrial institutions should become the common property of all the people, which object is to be attained, according to his belief, by use of the power of the ballot, and when that object shall have been attained, the political government of the country will be entirely abrogated because there will be no use for it.

"The notion that citizens of this country may absolve themselves from allegiance to the Constitution of the United States otherwise than by expatriation, is a dangerous heresy. The nation, recognizing the principle of the law of self-preservation, restricts the privilege of becoming naturalized to those whose sentiments are compatible with genuine allegiance to the existing government, as defined by the oath which they are required

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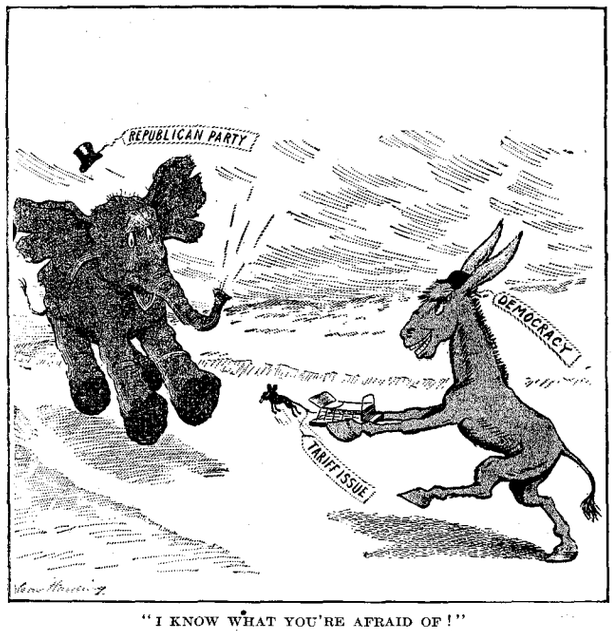
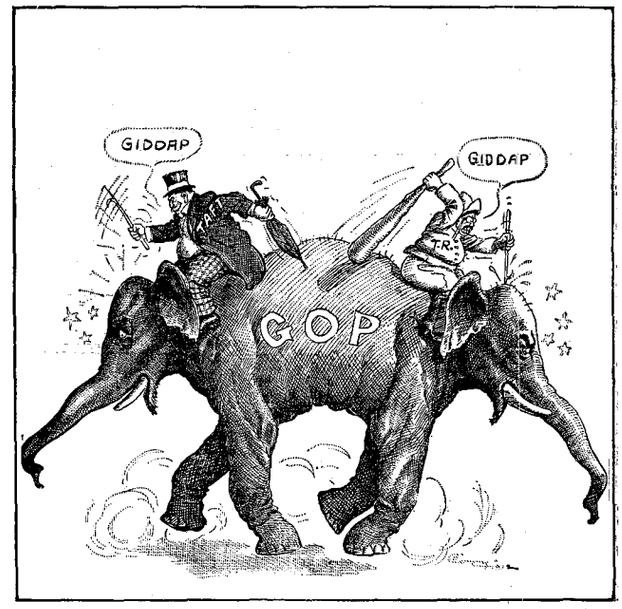


"I KNOW WHAT YOU'RE AFRAID OF!"
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.



ON TO CHICAGO!
—Cary in the Chicago *Journal*.

TROUBLES OF A GRAND OLD PACHYDERM.

to take. Those who believe in the propagation of crude theories, hostile to the Constitution, are barred.

"In order to secure a certificate of naturalization he intentionally made representations to the court which necessarily deceived the court, or his application for naturalization would have been denied. Therefore, by the petition which he was required to file, and his testimony at the final hearing of his application, and by taking the oath which was administered to him in open court, he perpetrated a fraud upon the United States, and committed an offense for which he may be punished as provided by law. The case, therefore, comes clearly within the provision of the law requiring the court to set aside and cancel his certificate of naturalization, and it was so decreed."

This ruling, according to a dispatch from Washington, D. C., is entirely approved by officials of the division of naturalization in the Department of Commerce and Labor, who predict that it will be sustained by the Supreme Court in case of appeal. The Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.) and the Boston *Christian Science Monitor* both remind us that naturalization is not a right but a privilege, and the Washington *Times* (Ind.) comes to Judge Hanford's defense in the following words:

"If we understand the case correctly, the judicial action was not taken because Oleson was a Socialist, but because he announced himself opposed to the Constitution and the institutions of this country.

"Within the same week naturalization papers were refused to an Italian by a New York authority because the applicant said in event of a war between this country and Italy he would take up arms against this country. Yet nothing was said about that ruling. . . . . .

"This nation must always remain the asylum of the persecuted, the harbor of free speech and free thought, but that does not carry with it the proposition that it must be made the spawning-ground of ideas and parties which, if permitted to grow, would destroy the very institutions whose protection and freedom they now claim.

"If a man does not believe in this nation, its institutions, and its flag, he certainly has no business here, and should not only be denied his naturalization papers, but he should be deported."

Turning again to Judge Hanford's critics, we find the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) remarking that under his ruling "an applicant for citizenship who believes in the popular election of United States Senators might be rejected because the Constitution provides at present that Senators shall be elected by the legislatures." That he went beyond his jurisdiction, says the Buffalo *News* (Rep.), appears plain "when one compares the Socialist doctrine with the general doctrine of the New Nationalism"; and the Chicago *Record-Herald* (Ind.) remarks that Oleson "has as much right to advocate Socialism as other citizens have to advocate the recall of judges and decisions, government railroads, the single tax."

Other editors remind us that nearly half a million Socialist citizens cast their votes in the last presidential election; that a Socialist sits in the national Congress; that there are more than thirty Socialists sitting in the various State legislatures; and that Socialists have been or are mayors of many of our cities. Judge Hanford, says the Milwaukee *Leader* (Socialist), "has overshot the mark." And the New York *Call*, another Socialist organ, observes:

"Every recent decision of the courts shows that the tendency is more and more to restrict the right of honest thought and honest utterance, and to protect property.

"It is emphasized strongly by the action of Judge Cornelius Hanford, of Seattle, in annulling the citizenship papers of Leonard Oleson on the grounds that the latter is a member of the I. W. W.; that he does not believe property which is social in its nature should remain private property and utilized for the exploitation of wage-workers; that he is in favor of revising the Constitution of the United States, and that he is a Socialist.

"He might have been in favor of militia murder, as it has been committed in Lawrence and in the Pennsylvania coal-fields during the past few months. He might have been enthusiastic for the depriving of citizens of their right of habitation and of public utterance, as has been the case in San Diego. But his outspoken announcement that he desired a change in the Constitution, and that he wished social robbery to cease through the acquisition by society of the means of production, constitutes a heinous crime in the eyes of Hanford.

"And Hanford is a judge, with enormous power, and doubtlessly with the backing of all those elements which seek to brand as crime any criticism of, or opposition to, social crime."

The Philadelphia *North American* recalls the fact that Judge Hanford was once hanged in effigy by his fellow citizens because of the unpopularity of one of his rulings in a case of a street-railway company *versus* the people of Seattle. And in a Seattle dispatch to the New York *Sun* we read:

"Judge Hanford has been on the Federal bench ever since Washington was admitted into the Union. His enemies say in contests of a public nature coming before him he has invariably decided against the people. It was Judge Hanford who attempted to block the recall of former Mayor Gill, of Seattle, on the ground that the Council did not include the cost of election about to be held in the regular budget passed months before."

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WHO WILL SURVIVE?
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

"I GUESS YOU ARE BOTH RIGHT."
—Minor in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*.

INTERESTED ONLOOKERS.

THE COMING CHANGE IN THE SENATE

LITTLE DOUBT seems to be felt in the minds of editorial observers that the requisite number of States will ratify the amendment now adopted by both Houses of Congress, providing for the popular election of United States Senators. Then, as the Chicago *Tribune's* Washington correspondent points out, "at the elections of 1914, or certainly those of 1916, one-third of the Senate will be elected directly by the people," and "in eight years the upper house of Congress will be composed of men who owe their seats to the voters and not to the legislatures." This change, the second amendment of our constitutional scheme of elections, is welcomed by the less conservative portion of the press as a long-delayed victory in a hard-fought campaign, and as a move which will make the Senators, while no less representative of the States, more representative of the people. It will be, we are told, a body whose membership will be more responsive to the will of the people, and less subservient to that of the "interests." Now, declares the New York *American*, "the Senate has capitulated to the people. The era of Senatorial insurrection and exclusiveness is at an end."

A point of interest to several papers, without regard to their opinions of the merits of the change, is its demonstration "that the Constitution is sufficient for its own changing." Both this and the income-tax amendment are now before the country for ratification, notes the New York *Tribune*, which continues:

"It used to be accepted as an axiom of politics that amendments to the Constitution in our day were practically out of the question. The convulsions of the Civil War forced through three amendments, but, that revolutionary period excepted, the amending power had lain unused for more than a century. Four years ago the discussion of amendments of any nature was commonly deprecated as purely academic. Now suddenly the country has discovered that the process of amendment is not too difficult or complicated for ordinary use."

The first Congressional resolution calling for direct election of Senators was offered in 1826, we are reminded by a Washington dispatch to the New York *Times:*

"Up to 1911 attempts to amend the Constitution to provide a uniform system of popular Senatorial elections failed through the steady refusal of the Senate to pass a resolution submitting such an amendment to the States. The House had passed resolutions proposing such an amendment on July 1, 1894, May 11, 1898, April 13, 1900, and February 13, 1902. In each case the Senate refused to concur. In the Sixty-first Congress Senators Borah and Bristow forced the question to the front."

But the Borah resolution failed by reason of the Senate's refusal to adopt it when modified by the amendment explicitly reserving to the Federal Government supervision of the time, place, and manner of holding Congressional elections. During the special session of the present Congress the Senate insisted on the inclusion of this provision, and the House objected. But after a futile attempt to amend the resolution to suit the Southern Representatives, the House passed it at the present session, with the changes made by the Senate and by a vote of 237 to 39. Tho the Philadelphia *Record* and Baltimore *Sun* fear several of the Southern States may reject the amendment because of the Federal supervision of elections clause, newspaper opinion is practically unanimous that three-fourths of the States will eventually ratify it, and, in the language of the New York *Evening Post*, "we shall have the direct election of Senators established as the law of the land."

Looking back upon the long struggle, the Philadelphia *North American* finds much cause for exulting, and we quote from its editorial page a few paragraphs which may be considered as representative of Progressive opinion:

"Time and time again the House passed a resolution proposing the necessary change in the Constitution, and each time it was defeated in the Senate. For many years it was regarded as a perfectly harmless and meaningless thing for the House to pass such a resolution, so certain was it that it would be slaughtered in the Senate.

"And, meanwhile, as Senator Borah has pointed out, in fourteen instances States have gone without full representation in the Senate because of deadlocks in the legislatures; in other instances bribery and corruption and scandal have attached to the session; bills and measures traded upon or killed; the public interest sacrificed or actually bartered away. . . . . .

"The change that the roused opinion of the people has forced will not fill the Senate with impeccable sages. But the effect of the change in the Constitution is certain to be tremendous. No longer can a small coterie of political bosses, acting with or under instructions from great special-privilege combinations, determine who the Senators from a State shall be."

Opponents of the change seem to be pretty well convinced that

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it is what the people want, and that there is no use of continuing to argue against it. The elimination of legislative deadlocks and scandals will be a relief, they admit. But they do not believe that the quality of the Senate will be improved, they regret the necessary strenuous and expensive campaigning to be done by future Senatorial candidates, and they mourn the disturbance of the delicate constitutional system of checks and balances. The people are not going to be more successful in choosing United States Senators than in picking out the legislators who have heretofore been doing this work so unsatisfactorily, protests the New York *Journal of Commerce*. After all, sighs the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, considering the puzzling results of some of the recent primaries, "the old-fashioned representative government which Washington and his associates framed had some features which can not be improved upon by the champions of direct popular sway."

THE ONE-TERM MOVEMENT

AMONG the interesting by-products of Colonel Roosevelt's candidacy are the measures now pending before both branches of Congress, so to amend the Constitution that the President "shall hold his office during the term of six years, and be ineligible for reelection thereto." It will be remembered that President Taft, in a recent speech, strongly advocated this change on the ground that "then it would not be necessary for a President to take the stump to make campaign speeches, and to defend himself from such gross and unjust misrepresentation as I have been the victim of." The third-term candidate, however, brushes the idea aside as a "tomfool proposition." Nevertheless, a poll of Congress by the New York *World* (Dem.) seems to reveal a large majority in both houses in favor of this proposed constitutional amendment, and the Dayton *Journal* (Rep.) predicts that the resolution will be passed, and will receive the President's signature in short order. The Baltimore *News* (Ind.), on the other hand, argues that this reform has a long road to travel before it can be embodied in an amendment to the Federal Constitution, since "it must be passed by a two-thirds vote of Congress before submission to the States, and then favorable action upon it must be taken by at least thirty-six several States, either through their legislatures or in convention." This process, says the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Dem.), need not take more than two years. Thus it would be possible for the change to become effective before the election of 1916.

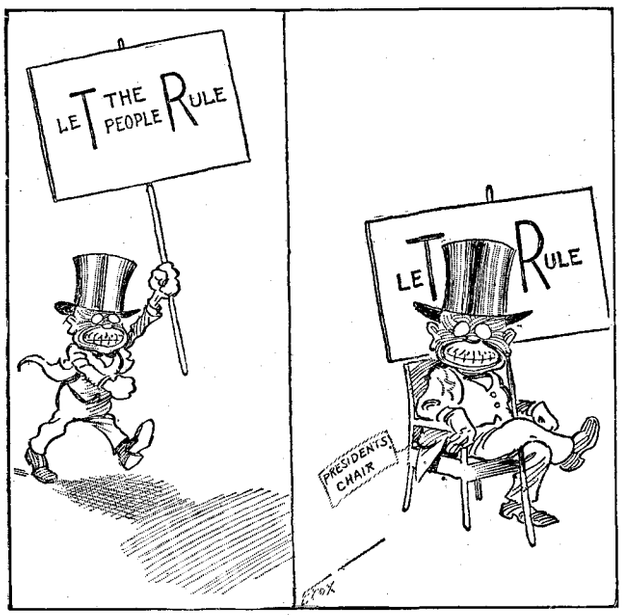
Advocates of the single six-year term contend that by taking from the President all anxiety about reelection it will leave him free to follow his conscience without fear or favor; would remove the incentive to manipulate the "steam-roller," and would add to the dignity of the office. They also point out that it would make less frequent the unsettling of business that accompanies a general election, and would save the nation large sums of money. Under the present method, remarks the New York *Times* (Dem.), "it is as if our Constitution ordained a panic once in four years." The same paper goes on to say:

"From an extension of the President's term to six years, that is, to have two Presidential elections where we now have three, benefits would accrue which would be incalculable. We say incalculable, because this reform has a direct relation to the prosperity, the earning power, and the wealth of the nation. If it were possible to calculate the saving in terms of money alone, the result would be convincing. . . . . .

"With the approach of the presidential election men become timid. They are afraid to make commitments. Enterprise is chilled, and business projects are held in abeyance until it is known who is going to be elected, which party is to triumph. It is not capital alone that suffers from this quadrennial stagnation, the whole people suffer. Everybody loses by it, and the gains of labor as well as the profits of trade are diminished."

To help along this reform, declares the New York *Sun* (Ind.), is "the very first duty of patriotism." Among the other papers commending the proposition with varying degrees of enthusiasm, we find the New York *World*, *Commercial* (Com.), *Wall Street Journal* (Fin.), and *Press* (Ind. Rep.), the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), the Chicago *Record-Herald* (Ind.), the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.), the Pittsburg *Chronicle-Telegraph* (Rep.), the Savannah *News* (Dem.), and the Minneapolis *Journal* (Ind. Rep.). "It seems to be the consensus of sober opinion," remarks *The Wall Street Journal*, "that the term of office in the Presidency might be lengthened with advantage, subject to the stringent provision that no President should be eligible for reelection."

But no less definite, tho not so numerous, are the editorial opponents of the change. Thus the Boston *Herald* (Ind.) dis-



THE SLOGAN MAY READ DIFFERENTLY AFTER HE TAKES HIS SEAT.
—Fox in the Chicago *Evening Post*.

NARCISSUS.
—Rogers in the New York *Herald*.

RAPS AT ROOSEVELT.

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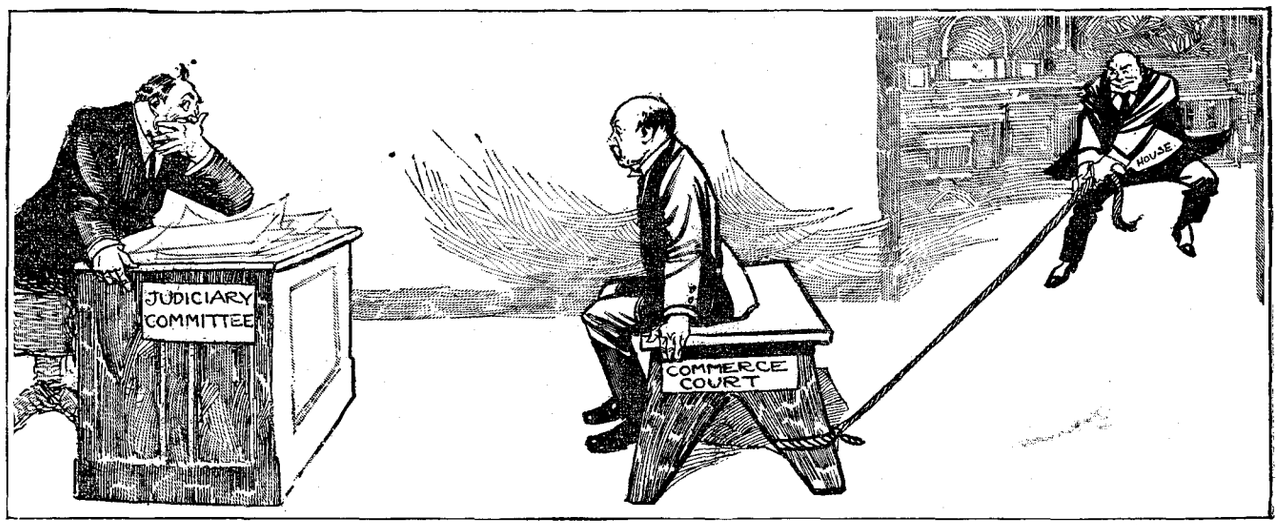

"JUDGE ARCHBALD, WILL YOU PLEASE STAND UP AND EXPLAIN."

—Thomas in the Detroit *News*.

misses "the six-year-term folly" as "not worth discussing," and declares that "it never would have been seriously considered but for the Roosevelt candidacy, and to that it could not now effectively apply." Others argue that the people of the country ought to take serious thought about the affairs of their Government as often as once in four years, and that there is no way of accomplishing this end so effective as a presidential election. "Thoughtless people" who advocate this amendment, says the New York *American* (Dem.), forget—

"That it is a wholesome thing to have the electors of a free government stirred up every four years into active consideration of the measures and men that make for the welfare of the people.

"That if a President is freed from any consideration of a second term he may become indifferent to the people who elected him for the first time, and go his own way without due regard to their interests and to the pledges he made to them in his campaign.

"That six years is too long a term for a bad President, and too short a term for a good President—as the fathers thoughtfully considered."

And *The Evening Journal* enlarges as follows upon the second of these three points:

"If the President could have only one term, and if you could give nothing to him after he finished that term in the way of reward for good service, WHY SHOULD HE THINK ABOUT YOU AT ALL?

"He would probably go in owing his election to the politicians and to the money influences generally. He would naturally think of them, for he would have no especial reason to think of YOU.

"Now, with a second term in sight, HE MUST THINK OF YOU WHO VOTE. He remembers that he made you promises before election, and he is more or less obliged to carry them out—thinking, as he does, of that second term.

"And he knows that you are watching him, and he knows that you are making up your mind during the first four years as to what you will do when the second voting-time comes. Therefore, he tries to establish a record that will gain your approval.

"And having established a record, having committed himself to certain policies with the idea of getting your vote as his reward, during his FIRST term, the President can not very well stultify himself by repudiating those policies and changing his position during the second term. Besides, he gradually comes to believe what he has been saying for four years. . . . . .

"Your only hope is in making the President look to you for something—and about the only thing that the President looks to you for is a SECOND term.

"Therefore, hang on to that second term. It is your only hope."

The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) also opposes the proposition, which it thinks "might result in giving us, not an active and ambitious President for four years, but a *roi fainéant* for six." And the Chicago *Evening Post*, another independent paper, remarks tersely:

"The plain and irrefutable answer to any such scheme as this is the simple axiom that the Republic should not forbid itself to take into its service at any time any one of its citizens whom it may need."

RECALLING THE COMMERCE COURT

WHILE PRESS AND PUBLIC are heatedly discussing the expediency of the "recall" as applied to the judiciary and to judicial decisions, the House quietly votes to recall an entire court; and, to judge by the amount of criticism the Commerce Court has incurred during its brief career of less than two years, this act of the House would supposedly prove popular. Yet there seems to be a wide-spread feeling among the press that it would be wiser to reform this court than to abolish it, and many editors suggest that Congress has acted too hastily in the matter, unduly influenced, on the one hand, by political considerations and, on the other, by the charges pending against Judge Archbald. "One of the Commerce Court judges may deserve recall," remarks the New York *World* (Dem.), "but this does not justify Congress in recalling the whole court," and the Chicago *Record-Herald* (Ind.) is one of many other papers which insist that the question of ending the Commerce Court "ought to be fought out on its merits." To abolish this court because of the charges, as yet unproved, against Judge Archbald, seems to the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* (Dem.) like imitating the man who burned down his house to roast his pig. Says the New Orleans paper:

"We think there is no doubt that the action of the House will meet with popular approval—for the moment. But we doubt whether the abolishment of the court and the substitution in its stead of the old system, with certain modifications, will enjoy anything like the same popularity a year from now. The tribunal was founded upon a real and acknowledged need of rail-rate litigants, which the system replaced by it did not meet, and the restoration of the old arrangement, even tho that arrangement be improved in some respects, seems likely to revive the old objections and complaints."

"The Commerce Court must be either mended or ended," declares the Atlanta *Journal* (Dem.). "It has acted as if it were an appellate Interstate Commerce Commission," admits the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), "but in expediting the hearing

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of interstate-commerce cases it has justified its existence." The same paper goes on to say:

"To go back to the old plan of letting these cases make their way through the ordinary Federal courts, with the different views prevailing in different jurisdictions and subject to the delay of crowded calendars, would be deplorable.

"What the Commerce Court needs is not to be recalled, but brought to a sense of its place and its proper function. The Supreme Court is likely to attend to this as the cases from the Commerce Court go up to it on appeal. But if Congress is impatient and wants to be able to show the people at home that it is doing something, it might modify the law and define the jurisdiction of the Commerce Court in such terms that it would be compelled to respect that of the Interstate Commerce Commission and recognize its authority to the same extent the Federal courts always did before the creation of the Commerce Court. A special court for hearing railroad cases should be retained, but it should be a court, not another and superior commission."

While this view is echoed by the Newark *News* (Ind.), it adds, however, that the Commerce Court, as now constituted, "would go with scant regrets." "No general reason for terminating the court has been given which compares with the arguments for its continuance," insists the Minneapolis *Journal* (Rep.). These arguments are summarized by the Washington correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce* (Com.):

"The administration argument in support of the Commerce Court will be made in the Senate. It will be pointed out that the court has expedited the handling of rate cases, that the cost of litigation has been reduced to shippers, and that the creation of a specialized tribunal has resulted in a uniformity of decisions distinctly advantageous to the shipping as well as the railroad world. Records of the Department of Justice show, it is said, that before the creation of the Commerce Court it took, on an average, two and a half years for a rate case to reach the United States Supreme Court on appeal.

"Since the creation of the Commerce Court the time required for such cases to get before the court of last resort has averaged a little more than six months. Attention will be specifically directed in the Senate to the famous Inter Mountain case. The injunction granted by the Commerce Court in this case against the Interstate Commerce Commission's order reducing rates created a hullabaloo that really started the agitation against the tribunal. Yet the records show that this case was argued in the Supreme Court on appeal only four months after the injunction had been issued by the Commerce Court."

On the other hand, Representative Sims (Dem.), of Tennessee, who led the fight against the Commerce Court, characterized it as "a court of special privilege," and declared that it hampered the work of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and was antagonistic to the interests of the shippers. Some points emphasized by Mr. Sims are thus summarized by the Washington *Times:*

"In eight years to December 31 last, thirty-eight interstate-commerce cases have been prest to final decision in the courts.

"Of these only two have finally reversed the order of the Interstate Commission, while thirty-six have sustained it.

"Since the Commerce Court has been existent, it has decided seventeen cases against shippers, of which fifteen were appealed. Of these fifteen, four have been finally decided by the Supreme Court.

"IN ALL FOUR THE COMMERCE COURT WAS REVERSED AND THE COMMISSION SUSTAINED."

Among the papers which are in accord with Mr. Sims in this matter are the Chicago *Journal* (Ind.) and the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.). Says the latter:

"Those who expected that this court would clear the transportation atmosphere are generally convinced that the same and better results can be achieved in some other way. The Interstate Commerce Commission has been upheld by the Supreme Court in every one of the four appeals that have been made from the Commerce Court, and it must be evident that a body with a record of zero can not commend itself to public confidence. It may be the fault of the law rather than of the personnel of the court, but it is evident that what is needed now is an enlargement of the functions of the Interstate Commerce Commission with direct and immediate appeal to the Supreme Court.

"It ought to be well understood that the Interstate Commerce Commission now stands before the public in a light which is highly enviable. . . . Shippers are finding out that if they do not get all their demands they are getting just treatment, while the railroad-managers are being compelled to admit that these disinterested men have really helped railways, as well as shippers, by executing broad policies of fairness.

"So the Commerce Court will die, if it does die, unlamented."

UNPOPULAR TESTS FOR IMMIGRANTS

OPPOSITION, vigorous and wide-spread, is brought against the Dillingham Bill providing additional tests to regulate and restrict immigration. And this opposition, it is noted, is directed principally toward two features of the measure accepted by the Senate and now before the House of Representatives—the literacy test and the Root amendment providing for the deportation of aliens found guilty of conspiring "to overthrow a foreign government recognized by the United States." The literacy test, observes the Springfield *Republican*, has always been, and always will be, strongly opposed. As it appears in this bill, "it pretends to be a qualitative test," while "actually it is intended to be a quantitative test," as the New York *Evening Post* puts it. This *The Republican* explains by quoting Professor Jenks of the Immigration Commission:

"It is extremely desirable that there be a positive check to immigration. This seems the surest test as regards likelihood of Congressional action, and would probably do as little injustice as any that could be proposed."

This test, which is to be applied by requiring that the newcomer read a passage of the United States Constitution in his own language, is denounced in *The Republican's* editorial columns as "unsound in theory" and likely to "work serious injustice to individuals in practise." The New York *Tribune* does not see how it could be depended upon "to keep out the least desirable of the arriving immigrants." Many immigrants, as the New York *Journal of Commerce* points out, "are unfortunately illiterate, without fault of their own"; they are "capable of becoming a desirable element in the working population, and most of them do become so." The "ignorant vote" is, indeed, a peril, but "if there is to be a literacy test, it should be applied to admission to citizenship rather than to admission in the country, where a living can be made." Other editors point out the practical difficulties in the way of examining the thousands of immigrants, but the greatest emphasis is laid on what seems to be a fundamental unfairness in such a requirement. As Rabbi Stephen S. Wise sums it up: "The literacy test is an admirable test of a man's ability to read, and it tests nothing else."

But the thing in the Dillingham Bill which stirs up the most heated denunciation is the Root amendment, accepted by the Senate. This provides that "any alien who shall take advantage of his residence in the United States to conspire with others for the violent overthrow of a foreign government recognized by the United States" may be arrested and deported. The explanation that it is directed primarily at Mexican and Central American plotters conspiring on our soil, does not satisfy critics of the amendment. The man in Congress who votes for this measure, exclaims Mr. Hearst's New York *Journal*, "is a fool or a knave—in any case unfit to live in this country." In more measured but no less emphatic terms, the New York *Evening Post* declares that for a majority in the House to do so "would be to announce to the world that this country is no longer to be a refuge for the victims of tyranny in other lands." It is the

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worst of "the many questionable provisions" in the bill, similarly avers *The World*. "It offends all the traditions and practises of this country, and it opens the way for the gravest abuses of administrative power."

Another provision, to which the New York *Times* finds practical objections, is the requirement of a certificate of identity from every incoming alien. How could "aliens already here, and unidentified," be distinguished "from the newcomers subject to the new requirement?" Moreover, thinks *The Times*, "there is weight in the objection that the requirement would be a sort of 'ticket-of-leave' system for aliens, would cost vast sums to enforce, would work for delay, and would increase unnecessarily the number of exclusions and deportations."

All of these objections have been urged by speakers, including many eminent Hebrews, at mass-meetings in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, and other cities. In the Jewish press we find the Baltimore *Jewish Comment*, New York *Hebrew Standard*, and others attacking the obnoxious provisions of the Dillingham Bill. But even more menacing than these, declares the New York *American Hebrew*, is "the spirit animating this miserable bill." We read:

"The whole assumption at the root of its introduction is a total reversal of the traditional policy of this country toward immigration. It seems to be assumed that the country is already filled up, that there is no more room for further accessions of stalwart muscles and enterprising energies. Europe, outside Russia, can stand a population of three hundred to the square mile. America, according to the new doctrine, has exhausted its powers of assimilation when it has thirty souls to the square mile."

Similar protests come from Socialist editors, the New York *Call* and *Daily People* singling out the Root amendment for attack.

Nevertheless, there are two sides to the question, argues the Brooklyn *Eagle*. We must at least temporarily restrict immigration:

"We have here a large army of unemployed, and a still larger army of men and women working for wages which will not adequately support life, and that army is largely made up of immigrants. Is it a kindness, either to those already here or to those who want to come, to go on increasing these armies of the unemployed and underpaid, and enlarging those colonies of people who, in the language of the conference report, are 'herded like cattle,' and who sleep like rats in the hold of a ship? . . . It is no kindness, even to the oppresst of Russia, to invite them to an 'asylum' which is thick with disease, or to extend to them the 'hospitality' of starvation."

Economic experts also point out that more restriction is needed "to maintain the standard of living of the American workingman." Yet, after giving due consideration to these and other statements, the Springfield *Republican* remains of the opinion that the problem is, after all, serious "mainly because distributive agencies are faulty, and assimilative methods remain too haphazard in character." *The Journal of Commerce*, too, finds quite unfounded the alarming idea that the proportion of foreign-born in our population is rapidly increasing. As a matter of fact, it observes:

"There has been little change in this respect in fifty years. In 1860 the percentage was 13.2 per cent.; in 1870, 14.4 per cent.; in 1880, 13.3 per cent.; in 1890, 14.8 per cent.; in 1900, 13.7 per cent."

STARTING ANOTHER MEAT SCANDAL

A LITTLE SUSPICION is always sure to greet any scandal that is dragged forth in the heat of a presidential campaign, and we find several editors expressing doubts about the sincerity of the new meat-inspection charges that are being bruited in the news reports. However, it is recognized that inspectors and packers are often very human, the purity of our food is a vital matter, and the Washington *Star* (Ind.) thinks that "enough testimony has been given before the committee to indicate that confidence in the efficiency of the meat-inspection service has been shaken in some quarters," and that the facts ought to be ascertained. But is the middle of a political campaign a good time for finding out the exact truth? The New York *Journal of Commerce* thinks not. Representative Nelson, of Wisconsin, who introduced the resolution calling for the investigation, promised to reveal shocking conditions in many of the packing-houses, but *The Journal of Commerce* thinks he has failed to do so. It voices its discouragement thus:

MRS. CAROLINE BARTLETT CRANE,

An expert investigator who declares that "a great quantity of meat, unsound, unwholesome, and unfit for human food, gets into the public market because of the laxity of the inspection service."

"The Bureau of Animal Industry is probably no different from the other branches of the Department of Agriculture. Those bureaus which have to do with commercial interests are nearly all in a more or less unsatisfactory state, and are inclined to defer far too largely to the wishes of those upon whom they depend for appropriations and political support in Congress. They are most of them prone to withhold vigorous action where it is needed, for fear of the antagonism of powerful interests. This was the state of affairs in the forestry imbroglio. The pure-food scandal repeated the general showing, and the Everglades investigation reenforced it. The whole problem goes back to the fundamental fact that the Department is not now in hands that can manage it strongly or wisely, whatever may be their intent or disposition. President Taft is well understood to recognize these facts, but to be unwilling to act until after the autumn campaign is over. This is an unnecessary and regrettable postponement, but meantime it is not likely that the House either can or will do anything effective. Apparently all that can be done is to wait, and, if possible, avoid suspicion of partizanship in connection with the matter."

The New York *Call* (Soc.) expresses neither approval nor disapproval of the investigation, but remarks that the people were mistaken when they thought conditions would be different after Upton Sinclair's exposé in the novel, "The Jungle," during the Roosevelt administration, for they have not changed, and "the packers have gone on in the same old way." The Milwaukee *Free Press* (Ind. Rep.) believes that "if the charges brought against the Bureau of Animal Industry are unfounded, the investigation will prove it," and asks why the Department should issue pamphlets with bitter countercharges against the accusers.

In substance, the specific charges made by Representative Nelson in his opening statement before the committee were that putrid meats had been passed by inspectors in Philadelphia; that in Chicago emaciated steers, which died in the pens from exhaustion, were dragged into the cutting-rooms, bled, and passed as food; that at Cumberland, Maryland, carcasses of steers, hogs, and sheep were persistently washed in water dangerously polluted with typhoid germs, and reports of local bacteriologists condemning the water were ignored by Government officials; and that the Government acquiesced in the closing of the doors of pickling-rooms to inspectors in nearly all the plants East and West. These accusations, which were

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contained in a Washington dispatch to the New York *American*, were based upon statements of Mrs. Caroline Bartlett Crane, the specialist in municipal hygiene, Mrs. Scott Durand, of Chicago, J. W. Burroughs, formerly an inspector in Philadelphia and at Cumberland, and Dr. J. V. Laddey, an ex-inspector who served in New York City and in Newark, New Jersey, all but the first of whom testified later before the committee. Mrs. Crane did not say there was a conspiracy between the Department of Agriculture and the packers, but she testified that the service was so lax that the Government label had lost its meaning. In a pamphlet issued by the Department of Agriculture, denying the Nelson charges, Secretary Wilson and Dr. A. D. Melvin, chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, say that, if the inspection service had in the past six years condemned the meat of all animals affected in any way with disease, "there would have been taken from the food-supply of the country 6,000,000 carcasses, the meat of which was perfectly safe, wholesome food." The pamphlet goes on:

"The regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture and the practise of the inspectors of the Bureau of Animal Industry thereunder are based upon the opinions of the foremost meat-inspection authorities of the world, who agree that, altho an animal may be affected with a disease in a certain form, a portion of the meat may be absolutely sound, healthful, wholesome, and fit for human food.

"It is due the officials of the Department of Agriculture who have been wantonly and unjustifiably assailed in this resolution, that there should be an investigation to determine the facts. It is due the farmers and stock-raisers of the United States whose product is assailed by this resolution that there should be an investigation to determine whether their product is to be destroyed for food.

"It is due the American people who consume the product of the packing-houses that there should be an investigation to determine whether the medical standards followed by the Government are sufficiently high for their protection. It is due the people in foreign countries who accept and buy our meats that there should be an investigation to determine whether they are receiving an unwholesome and loathsome product."

The House Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture have postponed indefinitely action on the Nelson resolution calling for an investigation.

TOPICS IN BRIEF

No place feels like home after you have once lived in the White House. —*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Politics this year is something like having the score tied in the ninth inning.—*Toledo Blade.*

Many a time and oft we sit and wonder whether Lyman Abbott docks his contributing editor for soldiering.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

Retailers continue to put the blame of high prices on the wholesaler, but the price itself rests always on the consumer.—*New York World.*

The amenities now passing between Bryan and Harmon might give the idea that they were running for a Republican nomination.—*Boston Herald.*

A guard in the Senate chamber at Washington was robbed last week of his watch and chain. This verifies a popular suspicion.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

It must be encouraging to Uncle Jud. Harmon to reflect that by adding another delegate to his string he could increase his total by 25 per cent.—*Washington Post.*

Another one of the humors of the campaign is the intense fear of the corporation newspapers that Mr. Roosevelt is too friendly to the corporations.—*Kansas City Star.*

The Swedish people have presented King Gus. with a war-ship for the royal navy, the other one having been worn out.—*Washington Post.*

Steel-trust witnesses say that agreements were made to "maintain a fair level of prices." Nothing, however, about a level of fair prices.—*Philadelphia North American.*

Andrew Carnegie is to be made a count by the King of Italy for endowing a hero fund in that country. Well, Andy will be one foreign count who can pay his bills.—*Detroit Free Press.*

The writing-paper trust has ordered a 20-per-cent. increase in prices. If this had happened sooner some of our epistolary statesmen might have been saved a lot of embarrassment.—*Washington Post.*

A report submitted to the Lawyers' Association estimates that there are 11,463 lawyers practising in this city, but fortunately a good many of them are not doing enough to hurt.—*New York World.*

We'll bet a little red apple that the husbands and fathers of New York are wishing that Suffragist parade could take the place of the annual Fifth Avenue Easter parade. Most of 'em wore 38-cent hats.—*Pittsburg Gazette Times.*

A PRESIDENTIAL BEE IS A SERIOUS MATTER IN MEXICO.
—Wilder in the Chicago *Record-Herald*

The way to learn how to fight is to study the art of two peace advocates when they are mixing things up.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Doctor Wiley is now a contributing editor. In his case, however, he is no doubt expected to contribute.—*Detroit Free Press.*

New York's death-rate has been halved since 1866. The people who live there are becoming more hardened.—*Birmingham Age Herald.*

Residents of Ismay, Mont., have petitioned to have the name of the town changed. Not knocking anybody, of course.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

Moving-picture houses announce the landing of Columbus in three reels. You remember, of course, that it was a rough voyage.—*Detroit News.*

As the campaign proceeds it becomes increasingly evident that the chairman of the Chicago convention is going to have the time of his life.—*Newark News.*

Out West they are circulating a damning campaign calumny to the effect that Woodrow Wilson has two entire suits of evening clothes.—*Newark News.*

We can not explain the remarkable silence of George Perkins and Giff. Pinchot on any other theory than that they are too busy writing checks.—*Washington Post.*

Statisticians have set out to prove that the cost of living has advanced. What an awful surprize this will be to the folks who pay the bills.—*Philadelphia North American.*

Senator Dixon takes rank with the greatest of campaign managers. Every pledged Taft delegation increases his confidence that Mr. Roosevelt will win.—*New York World.*

Certain congressmen advocate the coinage of 3-cent pieces. The only redeeming feature we can see in a coin of that size is that sometimes it can be passed as a dime. —*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

Rembrandt's "Old Woman Plucking a Fowl," that brought $250,000 in Paris, shows once more how rapidly the price of drest poultry, even in art, is rising.—*New York World.*

A Philadelphia firm is making what is thought to be the largest gate in the world for J P. Morgan. Probably for that fence he is building around the country.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

The position of the great body of Southern Republican delegates is becoming grievous enough to stir the pity of a nation. How much longer must they be kept in ignorance of the location of the band-wagon?—*New York World.*

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FOREIGN COMMENT

CHINA'S PREDICAMENT

CHINA'S TROUBLES are not yet over, if we may believe Li Yuen Hung, the Vice-President of the Republic, who writes in a strain of almost lachrymose despondency to President Yuan Shi-kai. The Vice-President was the brilliant military leader of the revolution, and did for his country what George Washington did for ours, but without being rewarded with the Presidency. His letter is sent to the New York *Tribune* by its Peking correspondent. Foreign intervention is

YUAN SHI-KAI—"Who calls this a free republic, when its power is founded on loans?" —*Jugend* (Munich).

the specter that haunts his dreams. If China does not wake up and do something to remedy the apathetic indifference which permeates political and industrial life, he thinks such intervention is inevitable. This is the strain in which this soldier and statesman speaks:

"With tears I presume to place before you all the present dangers which threaten us.

"Ever since the provinces of the South and East took the lead in supporting patriotic troops by private subscription, the trade of foreigners has suffered enormous losses. But there being no pretext upon which they could act, they had to endure them. Then the capital revolted and the disorders spread. One nation increased its military forces, and another followed in imitation. They selected sites and established their encampments. They divided the territory and policed the markets. They did just as they pleased and no one dared to say anything."

He says the Powers will find a pretext for their intervention in the plea that they must protect their trade, but avers that they are really aiming at the partition of Chinese territory and destruction of Chinese independence.

"The calamity of having allied armies in our midst is once more before our eyes. We look toward the North and behold the situation already assuming in Peking the aspect of armed intervention. This condition of our foreign relations is the first cause of grief.

"The war between the North and the South began in the autumn and extended into the winter. The troops hastily levied, having no fixt regulations, have looked upon crime as meritorious, upon disorder as correct conduct, and upon insolence as the assertion of equality."

The size of the existing army in China is, he thinks, far too great to admit of providing regular and adequate pay, yet the least hint of disbanding rouses the spirit of indignant revolt. Besides, the provinces are being pillaged by the very officers and magistrates who were appointed to keep order there. In fact, the picture he gives us is a dark one. We read:

"A province is the territory of the man who rules it; the army is the possession of its general. This disposition finds imitation far and wide, as a sound is repeated by its echo. For the measuring out and the partition of the country they care nothing. Moreover, the Yang-tse swarms with pirates who are hostile to the new Government, and the victorious Republic finds brigands still following the old flag. In the face of all this, through a little lack of tact in adjusting matters between the North and South, we are quarreling among ourselves. This condition of military affairs is the second cause of grief.

"Recently troops of various sorts have been raised in the South and East. In our own locality, Kiang-han [Wuchang], they amount almost to a hundred thousand. Inquiry into the several provinces shows that each has exceeded the limit of its purse. There is a dearth both of money and arms. Public and private funds are alike exhausted. Yet an attempt to reduce the forces raises an angry clamor which causes anxiety. If it is desired to retain the troops then there is a lack of the wherewithal to pay them."

The drained treasury of the Government, and the terrible penalty that must be paid if China falls in financial bondage to foreign bankers, are other causes of peril, yet no efforts are being

INTERVENTION IN CHINA.

Scarcely has China's St. George slain the Manchu dragon than a pack of other hungry beasts rush in. —*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

made to employ the resources of the country, through the legitimate use of taxation, as a means of setting things right.

"To make further loans is like cutting off a piece of sound flesh to patch a sore. One proposes to give mines, another railways, as security, and there is no mutual consultation. The aggressive foreign Powers rejoice at our plight, thinking to compel us

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to grant a monopoly of loans and the supervision of expenditures. If we show the slightest neglect of duty, they will press us to utter destruction. The beacon of Yin is not far off, and still clearer is the example of Poland. This condition of our finances is the third cause of grief."

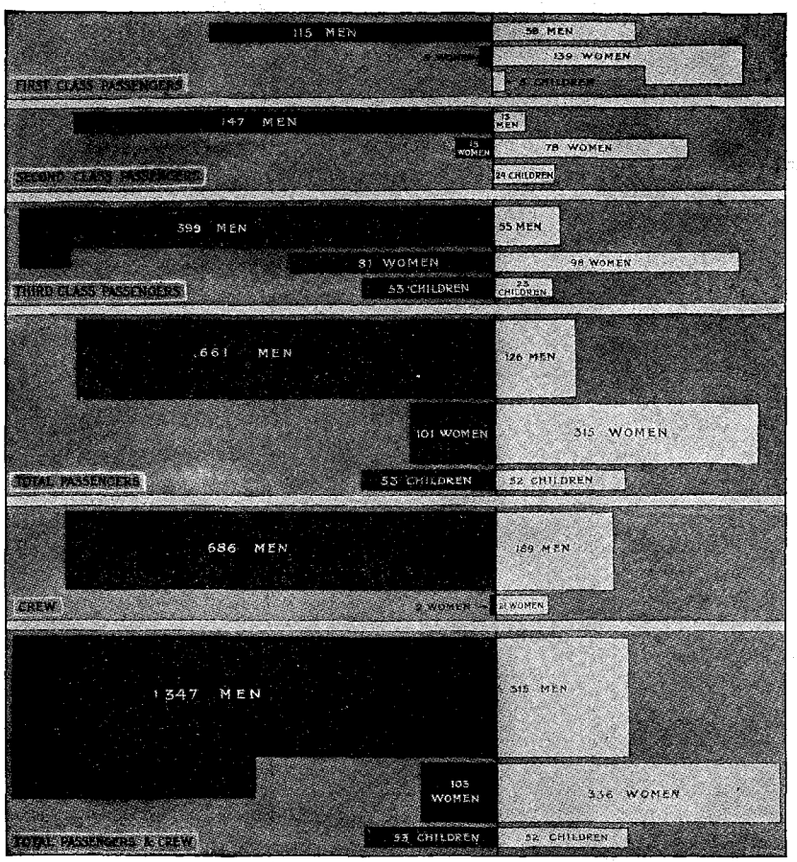
Meanwhile, in some regions of the country floods from the overflowing of unprotected or undirected river-basins are driving the population to starvation, brigandage, or even cannibalism, and we read:

"The region of the Yang-tse and Huai rivers for a long time has been in distress through floods. Whole families have neither breakfast nor supper. The roads are filled with the starving, whose condition is made worse by the ravages of war. Altho we are already in the second month of spring nothing has been done to relieve their distress. The floods in the Yang-tse are more than ten feet above the banks. The lowlands are without crops. The rushing floods have destroyed the embankments so that the fields are still unreclaimed. Up to the present there has been no relief. Brigandage already is rife. The weak become wandering ghosts; the strong hasten to become highway robbers. Stiffened corpses lie strung along the roads. Famine fever has broken out. Human beings treat one another as tho not of the same race and resort to cannibalism. This condition of the people is the fourth cause of grief."

The communication to Yuan Shi-kai concludes with the following striking paragraph—at once a plea for union and accord and a warning against the danger of suicidal division:

"When the oyster and the kingfisher quarrel the fisherman gets the benefit. If a time should come to China when, because of internal strife, foreign Powers should take possession, ours will be the shame of slaves and we shall repent of fratricidal strife. Once the destruction of our country is accomplished it will be impossible to do anything. . . . . .

"Let us, I implore, work together in close harmony; adopt a liberal policy, and thus enable the Republic to be quickly established."



From "The London Sphere."

RESULTS OF THE *TITANIC* DISASTER ANALYZED.

FROM OFFICIAL FIGURES GIVEN IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The black indicates passengers and crew lost, and the white indicates the saved.

ENGLISH DEFENSE OF SENATOR SMITH

VITUPERATION and ridicule of all kinds, sarcastic, bitter, angry, have been piled upon the head of the Chairman of the Senate Committee inquiring into the *Titanic* catastrophe. The cartoonists have sharpened their wits and their pencils to pillory him, and London has been filled with laughter at the questions Senator Smith put to the witnesses. Particular emphasis has been laid upon his ignorance of nautical matters and his somewhat "fumbling methods," as they are called, in trying to arrive at the truth. But G. K. Chesterton has come to his rescue in a sparkling article in *The Illustrated London News*. This writer does not think that ignorance of ships and their construction and management is an altogether unmixt disqualification in a judge performing the task which fell to Senator Smith. Such a judge may know too much about shipping, we are reminded, and use his knowledge for the purpose of hushing things up, as Lord Mersey was charged with smothering the scandal of the Jameson Raid. Mr. Chesterton thinks that the real point is whether the Senator was sincerely anxious to probe things to the bottom. This writer thinks he was. Public opinion was excited to raise the hue and cry after Mr. Ismay. This, we read, is the American way of doing things, while the English, as a general thing, rather take the opposite course and turn a deaf ear to public clamor for the sake of screening millionaires. To quote this author's words:

"It is perfectly true, as English papers are saying, that some American papers are what we should call both vulgar and vindictive; that they set the pack in full cry upon a particular man; that they are impatient of delay and eager for savage decisions; and that the flags under which they march are often the rags of a reckless and unscrupulous journalism. All this is true; but if these be the American faults, it is all the more necessary to emphasize the opposite English faults. Our national evil is exactly the other way: it is to hush everything up; it is to damp everything down; it is to leave every great affair unfinished, to leave every enormous question unanswered. It is essential to realize, therefore, that the accusations on both sides may be real. The educated Englishman tends to say to the Americans, 'I know you and your popular persecutions. You will hunt poor Mr. Ismay from court to court, as if he were the only man that was saved—just as you hunted poor old Gorki from hotel to hotel, as if he were the only man not living with his wife.' But it is essential to remember that the educated American can say a similar thing on the other side. He will say, 'I know you and your gentlemanly privacies and hypocrisies. You will shirk this inquiry into the *Titanic* tragedy, just as you shirked the inquiry into the Jameson Raid. You will ignore plain questions and suppress existing telegrams to save the face of some rich man, just as you did it to save the face of the African millionaires. We are not so careful of millionaires. We are hounding on the pack, and we think a pack of dogs, even if it is a pack of mongrels, is not so bad a thing for dealing with wolves—or foxes.'"

Mr. Chesterton proceeds to point out that this kind of international recrimination is both foolish and unjust. It is the pot calling the kettle black, and we read:

"Now, it is important to insist that each of these cross-criti-

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W. HARTLEY, Leader. P. C. TAYLOR. J. L. HUME. G. KRINS. W. WOODWARD. W. T. BRAILEY.

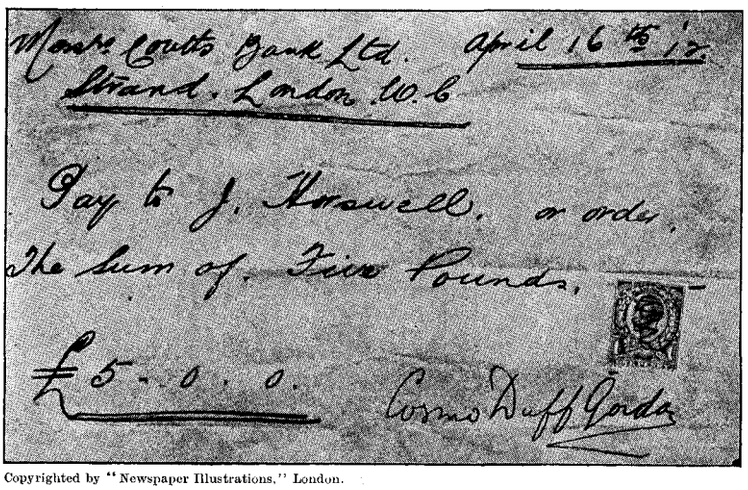
MEMBERS OF THE *TITANIC'S* BAND WHO DIED AT THEIR POST.

cisms is unjust. It is perfectly true, perilously true, that English courts and committees tend to hush things up. It is not true that the English motive is a mere snobbish fear and nothing else. There is in the English dilatoriness and inconclusiveness something more than this mean motive which, for the rest, certainly exists in some of us. There is also something of sportsmanship, something of the generosity of the gentleman, something that makes 'sneaking' at school almost illogically impossible. It is a feeling peculiar to certain classes of people, but it is not a feeling of mere class pride or class terror; it is a good feeling. In so far as Americans would put it down to common calculated servility, Americans would be wrong. Well, we shall be even more frightfully wrong if we make the American outcry and inquisition a mere example of scare-line journalism and sensational demagogy. If there is an element of real clemency in our desire to conceal things, there is an element of real and righteous indignation in their desire to reveal them. I confess that in a case like this I am in sympathy with that element."

He comes to the case of Senator Smith with the following extenuating and even-handed justice. There are cases, he thinks, in which ignorance, if not exactly bliss, may at least be advantageous, where the facts of a case have to be honestly elicited:

"I see all the English papers are sneering at Senator Smith for not knowing certain facts about shipping. Now, I can quite understand a contrary feeling in this affair. I can understand people thinking that it does not much matter whether Senator Smith knows the facts; what matters is, whether he is really trying to find them out. It is not a complete answer to say that we could have appointed a president who knew much more about shipping. We might have appointed one in his place who knew far too much about shipping. He might have known far too much to let any one tell the truth about it. The Americans affect me altogether as foreigners; but I know enough about foreigners to know that foreigners can correct and complete a nation.

"This American excitement is a thing that hardly exists in England at all. It is a thing called Public Opinion. It is impatient, inquisitive, often ferocious; but I assure you, it has its uses. Do not despise it."



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A PIECE OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE.

Facsimile of one of the seven checks said to have been given by Sir Cosmo Duff-Gordon to the crew of the life-boat in which he was saved from the *Titanic*. The charge is made that this life-boat left the ship early with a few rich passengers. It was called "the millionaires' special" by the other survivors.

DUELING IN THE GERMAN ARMY

A REMARKABLE LETTER by the German Emperor appears in the *Koelnische Volkszeitung*, sanctioning dueling in the Army, altho it is absolutely forbidden by law to all German citizens, and altho the Emperor himself expresses his conviction that the military court of honor ought to forbid a man to fight a duel against his religious principles. The Kaiser's letter, written to the head of the Army Medical Corps, refers to the case of a certain Dr. Sambeth, an Army surgeon, who was compelled to resign from the Army because he refused to fight a duel with a Dr. Schum, another Army surgeon. Dr. Schum had accused Dr. Sambeth of intriguing against him and endeavoring to injure his reputation and in a violent letter refused to withdraw the accusation, altho so advised by the Doctors' Society of Berlin. The matter was referred to "the court of honor," and the decision arrived at was that there was no ground for the accusation made against Dr. Sambeth. According to the ideas which prevail in the German Army, it was the duty of Dr. Sambeth to challenge Dr. Schum to a duel, but Dr. Sambeth is a Catholic and dueling is strictly forbidden by that Church; Christian burial being denied to a person killed in a duel. The question, however, came before the Ulm court of honor for military medical officers, and this body found that Dr. Sambeth had compromised himself by failing to exact reparation by duel for the insult and recommended his dismissal from the Army. This recommendation came before the Kaiser as commander-in-chief, and his letter, as it appeared in the paper before quoted, seems casuistical to many Germans. It runs in part as follows:

"The refusal to fight a duel based on religious convictions is not a subject for examination by a court of honor, but the medical officer who in this respect holds opinions contrary to

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those of his fellow officers can not be allowed to remain in the service."

Shortly after this letter of the Kaiser, Dr. Sambeth was dismissed from the Army. Educated Germans are quite alive to the folly of dueling, and on this point Catholics, Liberals, and Socialists are united. The *Kieler Neuesten Nachrichten* questions the authority of the court of honor, as conflicting with the office of the courts of law, and declares that such a medieval institution is quite "out of harmony with modern institutions for the carrying out of justice."

In the *Germania* (Berlin), the organ of the Conservatives and Catholics, we read:

"While the workman who defends his honor in a fight with his fists or by knife is severely punished by the law, officers who engage in a duel not only go 'scot-free,' but are dismissed from the Army if they refuse to break the law. The Government would be better employed in seeing that the law in this matter is rightly observed than in complaining of the Bavarian Government for not expelling the Jesuits from the German churches in which is occasionally preached the gospel of love and mercy."

The *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), an old-fashioned Liberal organ, which is read mostly in Berlin by moderate Radicals, ranges itself on the side of the Catholics in an article written by Dr. J. Heyne, Pastor of the Kaiser Wilhelm Memorial Church (Lutheran), who characterizes as "very impressive" the decision of the Catholic Church against "the detestable crimes which, through the influence of Satan, result from the practise of dueling." Then follows a history of the decrees of Rome and Trent on this question, closed by the following appeal to the Kaiser:

"The Evangelical Church expects from the men whose official position gives them the privilege of so doing, that with all due respect, but at the same time with all frankness, they say to the Kaiser who is the highest bishop of the National Evangelical Church: 'Majesty, the people wish that their Kaiser and King may exercise mercy, but only according to justice, for the carrying out of which our statutes, with all their paragraphs, make the way clear. But the people can not understand their Kaiser when he shields the injurer with his mercy, and refuses his favor to the injured, whom he dismisses from the Army.'"

Since the Kaiser's letter was published the question of dueling has come up before the Reichstag. When the new Army and Navy bills were laid before the House by the Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the public condemnation of the duel at once sprang to the fore. The bill for adding 29,000 men to the Army was laid before the House, and Mr. Erzberger, leader of the Catholic Center party, stood up immediately to brand the practise of the *duello* as "a disgrace to a Christian country." This declaration roused the ire of General von Heeringen, a rough old soldier, Prussian Minister of War, who remarked, according to *Vorwaerts* (Berlin), that "a man who refused to fight a duel on religious grounds had forfeited his right to associate with his brother officers." This sentiment, we read, met with a wave of disapprobation from the ninety Center members whose support is indispensable to the Government. At a subsequent session the subject was debated at length and a resolution was adopted to the effect that any Army officer who participates in a duel, or challenges another officer to take part in one, shall be dismissed from the Army. The Socialists also carried through the House an amendment ruling that no officer who refused to take part in a duel shall be so dismissed. An interesting feature in the debate was the speech of the Socialist Ledebour, editor of the Socialist organ *Berliner Volkszeitung*, and contributor to *Vorwaerts*, which reports his speech. He said, in substance, in language plainly directed against the Kaiser:

Those who recognize dueling not only violate the penal code, but are of a low moral level. Further than that, the man who, while in supreme command, rejects dueling for himself and his sons and kinsmen, yet compels other military officers to fight duels, is of the very lowest moral level. If a prince of the blood were to be shot, we should be certain to see immediately gazetted an order forbidding dueling of any kind.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RELIEF FOR ENGLISH SHOP-CLERKS

THE CRY on behalf of overworked shop-assistants, which has long been ringing in the ears of England's law-makers, has at last had its effect. The British Parliament has passed a Shops Act which greatly ameliorates the lot of the shopmen and women of the country, and its provisions are outlined in the press. Their labors are to be lightened by easier hours, and half-holidays and time for meals, rest, and recreation are better provided. For instance, a most important clause decrees that:

"On at least one week-day in each week a shop-assistant shall not be employed about the business of a shop after half-past one o'clock in the afternoon."

Proper intervals for meals are thus prescribed:

"No person is to be employed for more than six consecutive hours without an interval of at least twenty minutes.

"Where the hours of work include the hours from 11.30 A.M. to 2.30 P.M., an interval of not less than 45 minutes to be allowed for dinner, and where the meal is taken away from the shop, a full hour to be allowed.

"Where the hours of work include from 4 P.M. to 7 P.M., not less than half an hour to be allowed for tea.

"In houses of refreshment there need be no dinner interval between 11.30 A.M. and 2.30 P.M., if the assistant is allowed the same interval to end not earlier than 11.30 or to begin not later than 2.30."

The act has been denounced by some critics speaking professedly in the interests of places of refreshment and waiters, but exemptions are made to cover such cases. This further quotation shows that the aim is not to make the law unduly rigid:

"Every shop shall, save as otherwise provided by this Act, be closed for the serving of customers not later than one o'clock in the afternoon on one week-day in every week.

"Licensed houses, refreshment-houses, newspaper, tobacco, and motor-requisite shops, and shops for sale of perishable food and articles are exempted.

"The local authority may, by order, fix the closing day, and it may fix the same for all shops, or different days for different classes of shops, or different districts, or different periods of the year. Two alternative days must be allowed for the holiday, one of which must be Saturday.

"Until such an order is made, the shopkeeper is to fix the half-holiday and specify it in a notice affixt in the shop.

"If, after taking steps to ascertain the wishes of shopkeepers of any particular class, the local authority are satisfied that the majority wish the closing hour to be some hour not later than 2 P.M., an order of exemption shall be made for those shops.

"That no person under eighteen shall be employed in or about a shop for longer than 74 hours (including meals) in any week. This applies to wholesale shops and warehouses, but not to domestic service.

"Where there are female shop-assistants seats are to be provided—not less than one seat for every three assistants in each room."

The weekly half-holiday is safeguarded by a clause which enacts that all members of the shopkeeper's family employed as assistants must also have the half-holiday. The local authorities are empowered to fix the hours on the several days of the week at which all shops or shops of a specified class are to be closed for serving customers, but the hour fixt must not be earlier than 7 P.M. The authority is to be satisfied that at least two-thirds of the shopkeepers affected approve of the order. Refreshment-houses, etc., are exempted from these closing orders as from the weekly half-holiday regulation.

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ERADICATING PATENT ABUSES

EVERY ONE seems to admit that our patent laws are not what they should be. When it comes, however, to discussing specific plans for reform, there is wide difference of opinion. Several bills are now before Congress, of which that introduced on April 11, by Chairman Oldfield of the House Committee on Patents, seems to have attracted most attention. This is pronounced editorially by *The Sun* (New York, April 15) "unduly radical and even dangerous, tending on the whole toward serious injury to an established and fairly satisfactory system rather than toward the installation of an appreciably better system." As abstracted in *The Electrical World* (New York, April 20), this bill, which looks toward fundamental changes in the laws, provides first that the Patent Office shall be removed from the jurisdiction of the Interior Department, the Commissioner of Patents being hereafter answerable only to the President. Other sweeping changes are as follows:

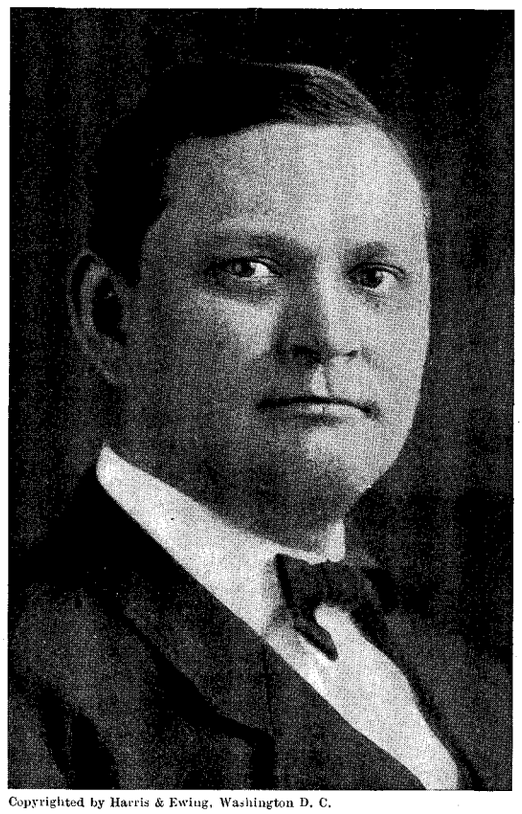
"Every patent is required to contain a short title or description of the invention or discovery, and will contain a grant to the patentee of the exclusive right to make, use, or vend the invention or discovery throughout the United States and its territories for a term of seventeen years, but every patent shall be so limited as to expire nineteen years from the date of filing the application, exclusive of the time actually consumed by the Patent Office or the courts in considering the application. If at any time during the term of a patent, except the first four years, the invention ceases to be manufactured or the process carried on to an adequate extent, then any person demanding it shall be entitled to a license from the owner of the patent to manufacture the invention or carry on the process, unless the owner can show sufficient cause for inaction. . . . . .

"Foreign applications, unless made more than twelve months before domestic applications, are of no effect, but no patent may be granted for an invention or discovery which has been patented or described in a printed publication in this or any foreign country more than two years before the date of application, or which has been in public use or on sale for more than two years prior to such application. . . . . .

"Section 32 of the bill is intended to correct the defects in the present law, as exemplified in the Dick decision, and the principal clause reads as follows:

"'Any person who purchases of the owner of a patent, or of any interest therein, any machine, manufacture, or composition of matter covered by such patent, shall have the unrestricted right to use, vend, or lease to others to be used the specific thing so purchased without liability to action for infringement; and any person who obtains a license of the owner of a patent, or of any interest therein, to use any art, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter covered by a patent, shall have the unrestricted right to use such art, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, without liability to action for infringement.'

"The bill also provides for the issue of a certificate of correction whenever, in the opinion of the Commissioner, a patent issued by the Patent Office does not conform to the records and files of that office. The total fee for a patent, which is now $35, is not changed, but the new bill makes the initial fee $20 and the issuing fee $15."



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WILLIAM ALLEN OLDFIELD,

Chairman of the House Committee on Patents, who has introduced a measure framed to correct present patent abuses, but criticized by some as radical and dangerous.

On its face, *The Sun* thinks, there is a certain reasonableness in a proposal that if an invention is not used within four years from the date of the issuance of a patent, no reasonable excuse being given for its non-use, the owner may be compelled to grant a license to any applicant. The scheme, however, the writer of the editorial believes, does not stand analysis in the light of industrial facts. He says:

"The inventor is, in the mind of many, a somewhat picturesque individual, a genius who by the aid of a divine gift and a pocket-knife, or a few yards of wire and a shingle, produces a device that revolutionizes an industry. He is not infrequently pictured as having been robbed of the fruits of his genius and his labor by some bloated criminal monopoly that buys the patent for a song and a promise of royalty on all sales, and then neither manufactures nor sells the device. The fact is that only a small percentage of the devices for which patents are issued have a particle of commercial value. A very large percentage of those having value are the product of expert specialists in the salaried employ of large manufacturing and producing concerns. Many of these specialists receive high salaries. They sell, at a price satisfactory to them, their time, their skill, and the product of their brains. That product is patented. The patent is assigned to the employer. It becomes the property of the employer, to use or to lock away, as he sees fit. If he can be compelled to grant its use to a competitor it would seem equally right and proper to compel a landowner to rent a tract of unused land that he did not wish to rent."

On April 15, at the call of the Patent Law Association, a conference to consider this and other pending patent bills met in Washington, and after extended discussion adopted a petition to Congress to defer action on patent bills now before it, and made a recommendation for further conferences of delegates from the bodies represented at Washington, and from similar bodies which shall be invited to participate. Says *The Electrical World:*

"The Washington meeting renders it evident that there will be difficulty in securing any effective concerted action through such a conference. The interests of patent lawyers, patent solicitors, inventors, manufacturers, and the general public are by no means identical, and are often decidedly conflicting. Moreover, the present unsatisfactory condition of the patent system is, in the minds of many, largely charged against the legal profession, and at the Washington conference this element appeared to dominate. . . . We hope . . . that Congress will proceed to immediate consideration of the measures now before it having for an object to nullify the Dick decision and to correct a few of the more glaring abuses of the patent system."

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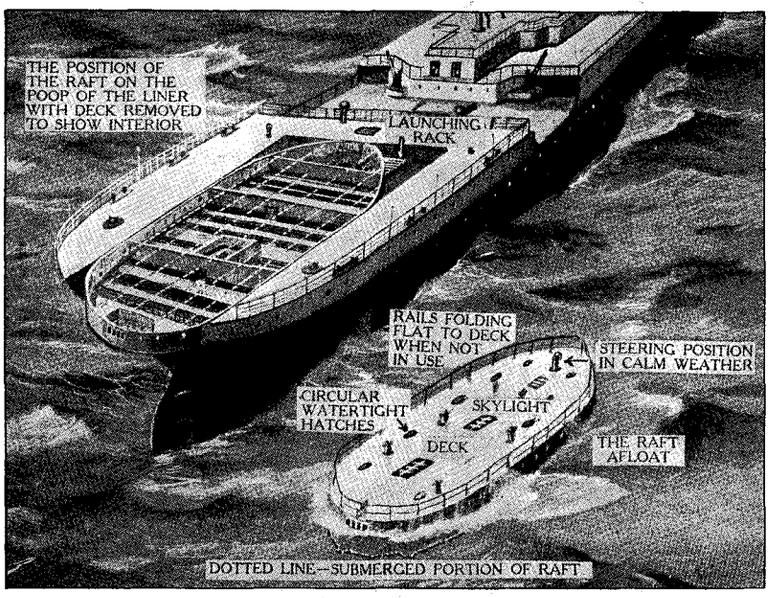
SCIENTIFIC AFTERMATH OF THE "TITANIC" DISASTER

QUESTIONS in applied science, especially in engineering, suggested by phases of the *Titanic* disaster, continue to agitate the scientific press, both here and abroad. Foremost among these, perhaps, are questions connected with the vessel's structure, and with the arrangement and efficiency of the bulkheads that were supposed to render her "unsinkable." Some of the chief engineering aspects of the disaster are discust in the leading article in *Engineering* (London). Questions that press for immediate discussion and settlement are, first, the effect of center-line or longitudinal wing bulkheads. Such have obvious advantages, but have imperfect stability under disastrous conditions. The effect of impact on the superstructure of very large ships is another point that *Engineering* thinks will have to be considered. In such ships there are now usually two or three decks above the molded structure. Would inertia have effects similar to those experienced in railway collisions, in which the body of the carriage is driven from the under frame? As the boats and launching-gear are carried on these decks, there is a possibility of damage to them under such conditions. It is quite evident, thinks *The Engineering Record* (New York, April 20), "that the enormous inertia of such a great vessel contributed to her destruction." A leading article in *The Engineer* (London) is also devoted to the loss of the *Titanic*, and raises other questions, particularly regarding arrangements for securing water-tight subdivision, comprizing not only the number and disposition of bulkheads, but also the height to which they extend, and the water-tightness of the deck at their upper extremity. Safety pontoons for ocean vessels are suggested by Henry R. Towne, President of the Yale and Towne Manufacturing Company. He wrote to the New York *Times* on the subject (April 25), and follows up this first suggestion with an article in *Engineering News* (New York, May 2). Mr. Towne's pontoons would be independent structures, so built on deck as to float off if the vessel should sink. A single one might be large enough to hold 1,000 persons. He writes:



A LIFE-RAFT TO FORM PART OF THE DECK.

This device proposed by the London *Sphere* would be part of the deck ordinarily, but in case of wreck it would float off as a raft holding hundreds of the passengers and crew.

"Experience has shown that the modern large steamship when fatally injured sinks slowly. This would afford ample time in which to assemble the passengers and crew in the pontoons (except possibly a portion of the crew which might be assigned to life-boats as scouts), and to close the doors and port-holes. It also implies that each pontoon as it became immersed would automatically release itself and float away. . . . . .

"In the designing of a new ship, the incorporation of 'safety pontoons' would involve no difficulties, and probably would entail little, if any, additional cost. In the case of many, if not all, existing vessels, it would be possible to remodel their upper works, so as to incorporate these pontoons, if this change were deemed advisable.

"The interior of each pontoon would be as available for normal daily uses as the present superstructure of the ship, which it would replace, and a reasonable amount of interior decoration could be adopted without at all impairing the efficiency of the pontoons for their ultimate purpose in case of disaster. It would even be possible to include in the emergency power-equipment provision for moderate lighting of the interior. In a heavy sea the hatches in the deck or roof of the pontoon would need to be closed, but in a moderate or smooth sea, if protected by proper combings, they could be opened, and at times the occupants of the pontoon could safely emerge upon the upper deck, which, of course, would be surrounded by a proper railing. The pontoon would thus be simply an 'isle of safety,' in or on which the passengers and crew could remain during the few hours which elapse before the arrival of succor, whereupon they would be transferred by life-boats to the rescuing ship or ships."

In a later issue (May 9) the same paper calls attention to the fact that the water-tight bulkheads on the *Titanic* were so constructed that the margin of safety was very slight, the top of the after bulkheads being only just above the water-line:

"As the filling of some of the compartments would raise the water-line on the hull, it is evident that the margin of safety obtained by bulkhead division is soon exhausted.

"It is of much interest to note that the American Line steamer *New York*, altho built twenty-four years ago, has all her bulkheads carried up to a deck which is 14 to 15 feet above the vessel's water-line, while some of the vessels built in recent years have their bulkheads carried to a deck only 10 feet above the water-line. The *New York* was designed at a time and under conditions when provision of safety against collision was very much desired by ship-owners. Each compartment of the vessel was self-contained."

Special attention is devoted to the electric-engineering side of the disaster by *The Electrical World* (New York, April 27). This paper notes that two deductions stand out clearly, namely, the importance of constant wireless watch on board large steamers, and the importance of maintaining incandescent lighting on large vessels under all conditions of emergency. It goes on:

"It was by great good fortune that the single operator carried on the *Carpathia* happened to catch the *Titanic's* signal of distress. On board small ships the expense of wireless watch-and-watch becomes excessive, but on large ships this expense is well warranted. Closer communication between the wireless room and the navigation room than now ordinarily exists would also seem warranted, so as to avoid unnecessary loss of time in carrying emergency signals to the officer in charge. In regard to lighting, it appears that it was fortunately capable of being maintained on the ill-fated *Titanic* until only a few moments before her funnels were submerged, and long after water had reached the engine-room on the injured side of the ship. It is to be supposed that this was due to the continuation of generating-plant operation on the uninjured side. If the ship had been plunged in darkness early in the history of the accident, the

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confusion and terror would probably have been beyond the power of the officers and men to control, so that what will ever stand out in history as an international triumph might have become an international disgrace. It is, therefore, worth considering whether a storage-battery plant, for keeping the principal incandescent lamps lighted for several hours in emergency, might not well be installed on all large passenger-steamers. The stimulative effect of adequate artificial lighting, in cases of sudden night emergencies, on both intelligence and nerve, is a factor in certain classes of illuminating engineering that can not be ignored."

In addition, the writer believes, everything points to the absolute necessity of a controlling power to regulate wireless telegraphy. He says:

"Dreadful as was the loss of life, it is not unlikely that without wireless calls for help, which brought quick response, there might not have been a single survivor left to tell the story of the *Titanic's* recklessness and tragic end. A few hours more, and roughening sea and increasing cold might have completed the grim list of the dead; but the experience of the next twenty-four hours showed only too plainly that, without the most rigorous regulation, wireless telegraphy might prove powerless to bring help in time. The experience of the *Carpathia* and of the shore stations showed constant interference from chattering plants in every direction. Had the *Titanic* struck a derelict or run down another steamer near enough in-shore to have fallen within the range of this interference, it is very doubtful whether her plight and position could have been made out so that help might have reached her in time to save the boats. . . . . .

"The main thing is to keep so close a hand on stations of every kind that, when the hour of need comes, all interference can be stopt at a minute's notice, [and] . . . the severest penalties should be prescribed and inflicted for the sending of false messages. . . . The dreadful experience suffered by those who had friends on board the *Titanic*, and believed them saved as by a miracle until the terrible news leaked out, should never be repeated.

"Some one, perhaps in carelessness, perhaps in fear or in greed, sent false messages of rescue. Such a person, if proper regulation had been passed, ought to serve a long term in a Federal prison."

Mr. Hudson Maxim, who is an expert authority on the impact of a projectile on its target, gives in *Hearst's Magazine* (New York) the following interesting estimate of the terrific force of the blow when the ship met the berg:

"Assuming that the *Titanic* weighed, with load, about 50,000 tons, and assuming that when she struck the iceberg she was traveling at a speed of about eighteen knots an hour, she was moving forward at a velocity of, say, about thirty-two feet a second—or about the velocity which a falling body acquires at the end of the first second.

"The *Titanic* struck with a force as great as tho she had been dropt upon the ice from a height of sixteen feet. By consequence, then, she struck that iceberg with an energy of impact roughly fifteen times 50,000 tons, or 750,000 foot-tons. This was equal to an energy sufficient to lift the battle-ship *Oregon* bodily to a height of about seventy-five feet.

"The crushing shock upon her bow was, therefore, as great as tho she were stood on end, bow upward, and the battle-ship *Oregon* dropt upon her bow from a height of seventy-five feet.

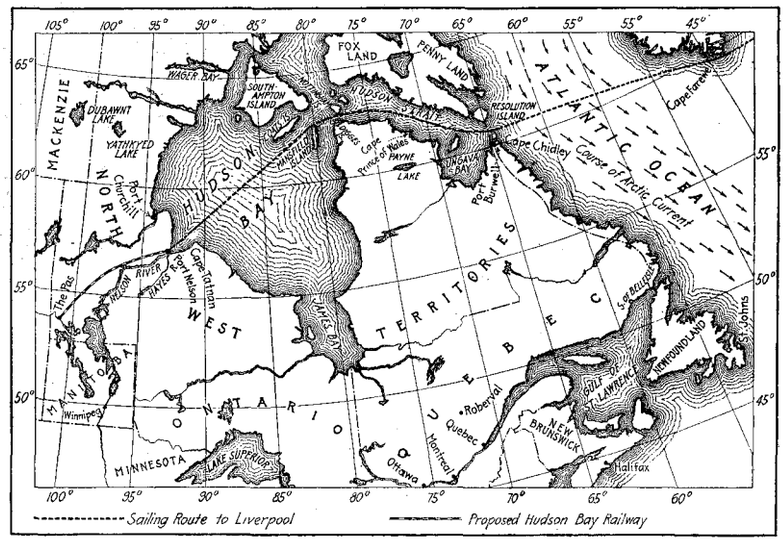
"This is taking into account only the momentum of the vessel, and nothing for the great thrust of the propellers under her enormous horse-power to follow up the initial impact.

"If the *Titanic*, as was very probably the case, was going at full speed, she very possibly rammed the iceberg with the force of 1,500,000 foot-tons. This would be energy sufficient to lift the battle-ship *Oregon* bodily to a height of nearly a hundred and fifty feet, more than enough to melt ten tons of cast iron, and would equal in force a blow of thirty twelve-inch projectiles striking her bow at once."

CANADIAN LIVES AND DIVIDENDS

THAT THE utilization of the Hudson Bay Route, which is now proposed by Canada for commercial navigation, is an enterprise so risky that "no intelligent body of bankers or business men would be willing to invest their money in it," is asserted by *The Engineering News* (New York, May 2), which warns the Canadian people that if they push to a conclusion the plan that they have now begun by taking the first steps toward building a 400-mile railway link from the Canadian Northern to the Bay, they will simply invite a score of *Titanic* disasters annually. Vessels will go where profits are to be gained, and men will be found to man them, but there will be "serious jeopardy to the lives of thousands." It will be dividends *versus* human lives. Says the writer:

"The Canadian public does not realize what is involved in the enterprise on which it is proposed to expend many millions of dollars of public funds. At the present time, when the public has had so terrible an object-lesson of the dangers of ocean navigation in far northern waters, it seems worth while again to call public attention to the ominous risks attendant upon this projected enterprise. . . . . .



Courtesy of "Engineering News."

A ROUTE THAT WILL DEFY THE ICEBERGS.

The proposed Hudson Bay route to Europe, dotted with bergs and shrouded in fog.

"It should be clearly understood that at present there is no traffic whatever over this proposed route. Only the ships of explorers and the small craft used by seal-hunters, whalers, etc., navigate the northern waters at the entrance of Hudson Bay. Probably few, even among engineers, realize how serious are the ice conditions in Hudson Bay itself, even in late midsummer. To give a clear picture of just what these ice dangers are, as well as of other dangers to navigation, we reprint below an extract from a recent official report made to the Canadian Government by its Naval Service Department, describing the voyage of a vessel [the *Stanley*] which was detailed to explore the Hudson Bay route to gain light as to its practicability. This document will repay the careful study of Canadian engineers, at least, to whom this proposition to spend many millions of dollars of government money must certainly be of interest. . . . . .

"It is worth especial notice that, according to the records of this voyage, a special ice-breaking steamer in late July and early August had to steam through field-ice for a large part of the distance across Hudson Bay. At times the vessel was driven a considerable distance out of her course, and she had to search for leads through the ice like an Arctic exploring vessel in order to find passage. At times she was held fast by the ice, and was unable to proceed at all.

"The report states explicitly that any cargo-vessel of ordinary

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construction would not have been able to navigate the ice-fields as did the *Stanley*.

"Not only is ice a continuous source of danger and obstruction to traffic, but fog is present, as might be expected, a large part of the time, and the combination of ice and fog makes navigation inevitably dangerous."

The ice encountered by the vessel in Hudson Bay itself was field-ice, resulting from the breaking-up of the frozen surface of the bay. Greater danger still comes from icebergs, detached from the glaciers along the Arctic coasts, and drifting southward in the ocean currents. The report states that "numerous bergs were met with in the eastern part of Hudson Strait." On the map given in the quoted article, reproduced on the preceding page, small arrows show the course of the Arctic current from Davis Strait and Greenland into the North Atlantic, and the probable route of ocean vessels from English ports to or from Hudson Bay is traced across it. We read:

"It will be seen from the chart that for several hundred miles before reaching Hudson Strait a vessel is at any time liable to encounter icebergs. The *Titanic* met its fate by running into an iceberg in latitude 41° 46′, or nearly as far south as the latitude of Providence, R. I. But a vessel sailing on a great-circle course from Liverpool to Hudson Bay would sail across the North Atlantic to the southern extremity of Greenland in latitude 60°, and then directly across Davis Strait to the mouth of Hudson Strait.

"In making this latter passage it must encounter, much of the time in foggy weather, the stream of icebergs moving down from the Greenland coast.

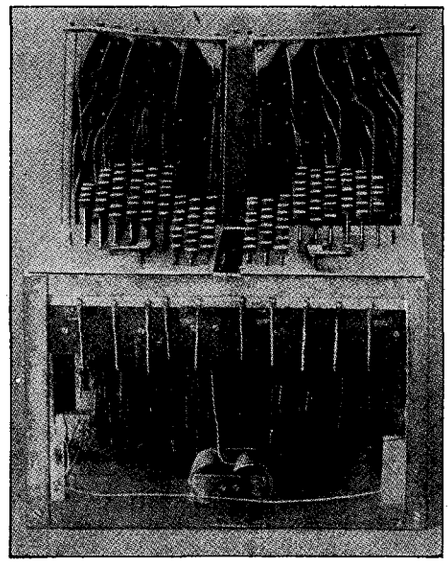
"Against this danger it is impossible to guard. No one will now claim that it is possible to make vessels unsinkable, even the expensive class of vessels designed for passenger service. Economy requires that the cargo-carriers built for carrying grain shall be constructed at the lowest cost permissible with reasonable security against the peril of storm and waves. . . . . .

"We have thus far considered from the cold-blooded dollars-and-cents point of view only, the question whether the risk represented by marine insurance on this northern route would overbalance the possible saving due to the shorter rail haul. At the present time, however, when the civilized world has had its sympathies aroused to an extent seldom before recorded, it is proper to call attention to the great risk of human life involved in the attempted establishment of a route for commerce where such perils are to be met.

"To send 150 vessels or more a year sailing back and forth during the season of greatest fog and ice danger through these Arctic waters would inevitably mean an annual heavy toll, not in vessels alone, and in valuable cargo, but in the lives of men. Without doubt, commerce will go wherever profits are to be gained, and men will be found to man vessels wherever owners are willing to risk them; but even tho profits were certain, humanity protests against such serious jeopardy to the lives of thousands."

A SYLLABIC TYPEWRITER

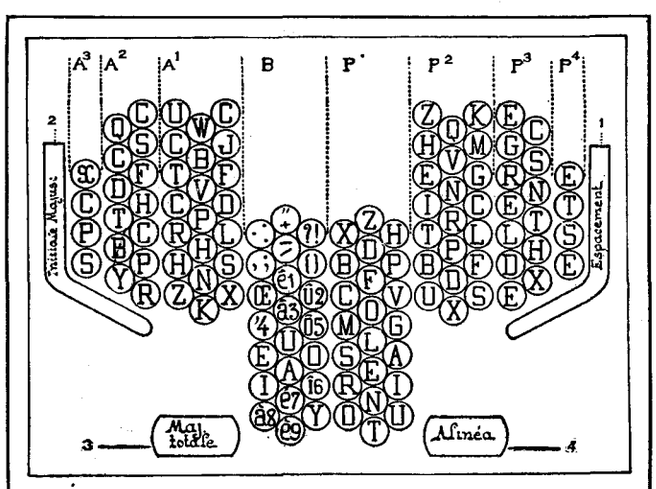
THE "SPEED-MANIA" extends much further than travel, whether on sea or land. Every one, no matter what he may be doing, tries for a speed-record, and endeavors to devise some mechanical means, if possible, for doing more work or doing it quicker, for in nearly every kind of work "time is money." So now we have record-breakers in typewriter speed, and inventors have been trying to turn out instruments on which record-breaking will be a simple task. A favorite line of endeavor is the writing-machine that shall write, not single letters, but whole syllables at a time. The problem of producing a practical one is not easy; but a Frenchman, Paul de Carsalade, thinks he has solved it. His "syllabic typewriter" is thus described by Dr. A. Gradenwitz in *La Nature* (Paris, April 20):



SYLLABIC TYPEWRITER: FRONT VIEW.

"The ideal thing would evidently be to devise a machine to write syllabically; that is, to print at once all the letters composing a syllable. So-called syllabic machines, it is true, have been constructed recently, having besides the ordinary keyboard a certain number of supplementary keys to print at a single impression certain syllables selected from those most frequently used; but the principle of the true syllabic machine still remains to be discovered.

"A French journalist, Mr. Paul de Carsalade, a resident of Brussels, has devoted several years of assiduous labor to the solution of this problem. Mr. Carsalade considers every syllable as a vowel preceded and followed by a certain number of consonants. Now the arrangement of these letters, in each language, is regulated by phonetic laws that fix the position of certain letters with relation to the vowel that serves as the base. We may thus divide the different letters of the alphabet into a certain number of groups, depending on the positions occupied by these letters, in such manner that, being given any syllable whatever, we shall find, in the group of basic vowels (group B), the vowel forming the base of this syllable; in another group preceding this, called group A^1, the letter immediately preceding this vowel will be found, and in a similar fashion, in a group A^2, the letter which precedes in the syllable that of group A^1, etc. Likewise, we shall find in a group P^1, following the vowel group, the letter immediately after the vowel base, and others in the successive groups P^2, P^3, P^4.



KEYBOARD OF THE SYLLABIC TYPEWRITER.

"After prolonged study, Mr. Carsalade proved that the letters of the French language are divided thus into eight groups; namely, a group B, including all the vowels, three groups A, for the preceding letters, and four groups P for the following ones. If, then, we arrange on a keyboard these different groups of letters in the following order:

A^3 A^2 A^1 B P^1 P^2 P^3 P^4

this keyboard will enable us to write simultaneously, for any syllable whatever of the language, all the letters forming this syllable. If, for instance, we must write the word *chlore*, we look for the letter C in the group A^3, and so on.

"As our figures show, the extreme groups include only a few

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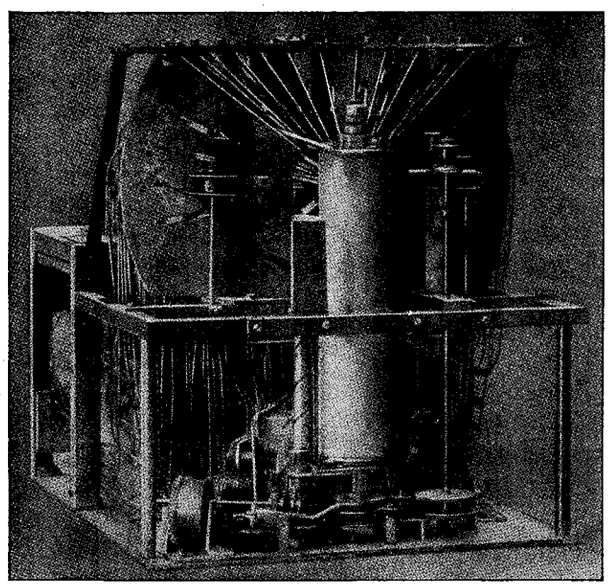
letters; the groups A^3 and P^4 have only three each. The groups A^2 and P^3 have only a dozen letters, and the four middle groups twenty each. In one and the same group we find sometimes the same letter repeated several times, to facilitate fingering. Each group is commanded by a given finger.

"The moving forward of the paper by a number of spaces corresponding to the number of letters in each syllable is effected by a very ingenious mechanism of remarkable simplicity. The syllabic keyboard includes, of course, the spacing-bar of the ordinary writing-machine, and a capitalization lever. We may write with it either syllabically or letter by letter, provided the letters are taken successively in the groups corresponding to syllabic writing.

"Besides the ordinary attachments of writing-machines the syllabic typewriter includes various improvements, for example, an automatic returning-mechanism which, whenever a word is cut in two by the end of a line, . . . places a hyphen automatically. Another arrangement, independent of the syllabic principle, is regulable interlineation at any height from 0 to 1½ inches.

"A very short apprenticeship suffices to become familiar with the management of the syllabic typewriter. After three months' practise, young women having no familiarity with typewriting, and with only a primary education, have been able to exceed a speed of a hundred words a minute. This is evidently far from necessitating a great striking-speed. To write a French word with a common machine requires on an average five movements, while with the syllabic keyboard it requires only one and a half, or 150 motions for 100 words, corresponding to the speed necessary to write thirty words a minute with an ordinary machine. A typewriter capable of doing 50 words a minute on a common machine could, with the same number of movements, write over 175 words a minute on the syllabic keyboard."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



REAR VIEW OF THE SYLLABIC MACHINE.

MEASURING STREAM-FLOW—The first thing to be determined when a water-power electric plant is to be constructed is the flow of the stream in cubic feet per minute or per second. The volume of flow, together with the speed, determines the power which may be developed. Also, in the case of plants already established, careful investigation of the power available, made in this way, will often show that all is not being used and that more turbines and generators may be added, increasing the earnings of the plant. In an article on "The Flow of Large Streams," contributed to *Popular Electricity* (Chicago, May), we are told that while the timing of a float in its progress downstream is a satisfactory plan for measuring the velocity of small streams, larger rivers have many elements such as undercurrents, eddies, whirls, rapid and slow portions of the stream, etc., which make this method cumbersome and inaccurate. We read:

"In order to gather accurate records of the velocity of all portions of the stream, various types of current-meters are employed. One type is known as the Price meter, extensively experimented with and improved by the United States Geological Survey. It is highly interesting to watch the measurements being made with this sensitive bit of mechanism, half-electrical, which swims in the stream like a minnow. . . . . .

"A series of vanes, similar to the tail of a fish, keeps the head of the device pointed up-stream, and a weight permits its suspension at any depth. The moving part comprizes a little vertical revolving shaft carrying four horizontal arms with cups on the ends, similar to a wind gage. The rapidity with which the cups revolve is proportional to the velocity of the water in which they are suspended. In addition, there is a device for registering the number of revolutions. The instrument is calibrated so that the operator knows that a certain number of revolutions, in a minute say, represents a flow of a definite number of feet per minute or per second."

ART VERSUS SMOKE PREVENTION

ART AND HYGIENE have been opponents more than once in these modern days. The artist loves decaying cottages, huddled together in disregard of all sanitation. He would much prefer to paint a ragged and dirty urchin than the same boy after he had been treated to a bath and a new suit of clothes. And while our boards of health and smoke-prevention associations are trying to clear the air, our artists prefer that it should be grimy. Pittsburg, with its Rembrandtesque effects of glare and blackness, excites their admiration. Arnold Bennett finds more "atmosphere" in Chicago than in New York — meaning more coal-smoke, whose reek reminds him of his dear Five Towns. Even the advertising artist must have his smoke; a chimney without plenty of it is for him no chimney at all. Hear the complaint of an Englishman, voiced in a letter written from Sheffield to *The American Machinist* (New York, April 25). He says:

"There is a further reason for the introduction of smoky chimneys into those wonderful views of the vast factories that one so often sees. The following incident discloses it:

"My firm was asked by one of its Continental agents for some pictures of itself wherewith prospective customers might be imprest. Not having had its picture painted since babyhood (it is now 134 years old), a willing artist was commissioned to make the best of a poor job. When the final 'wash-drawing' (I think that is what he called it) was produced for inspection, 'the firm' declared that it had never before realized what a beautiful and big thing it was. Believe me, sir, that picture would have awakened 'the glad eye' of the president of the Smoke Abatement Society, for there was *no* smoke!

"With the haste of expectant praise 'the firm' hurried off the proof to the agent for his formal approval before introducing the picture to the admiration of the public.

"But, alas! Tho the reply was formal enough, however carelessly read, it could not be construed into approval. In indignant, bitter, and broken English it asked 'the firm':

"Did it expect him to show his respectable customer that picture?

"If so, what sort of opinion did it think the customer would have of a place where the chimneys gave forth no smoke?

"Did it not know that the bigger and more honorable the factory, the greater the amount of smoke required?

"What were the chimneys for, anyway?

"And so, in defiance of the smoke-inspectors and factory acts, the now unwilling artist was instructed to give to every chimney its full quota of smoke, and where no chimneys existed to fill in the blanks with clouds of beautiful white steam that made the agent happy, but nearly caused the death of the engineer when he was subsequently introduced to his copy.

"The story is founded on a true and recent occurrence and explains why one firm has fallen from the smokeless ideal in its 'view of the works.'"

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PRINCETON'S DECLARATION OF FAITH

PRINCETON showed the other day, when it inducted Dr. Hibben into the office of president, that the words of the New York *Tribune* were justified. More than most other universities and colleges, this journal declares, Princeton "commands attention as an institution of distinctly national scope and service." Its scope was demonstrated in the presidential timber that it displayed in its gathering, a notable group of college presidents, led by the President of the nation. Its service was not only set forth in the inaugural address of the new chief of its affairs, but is confirmed in newspaper comment on the institution and its new head. "Tho not in the first rank in members and wealth," observes *The Tribune*, "it stands high in these respects." But—

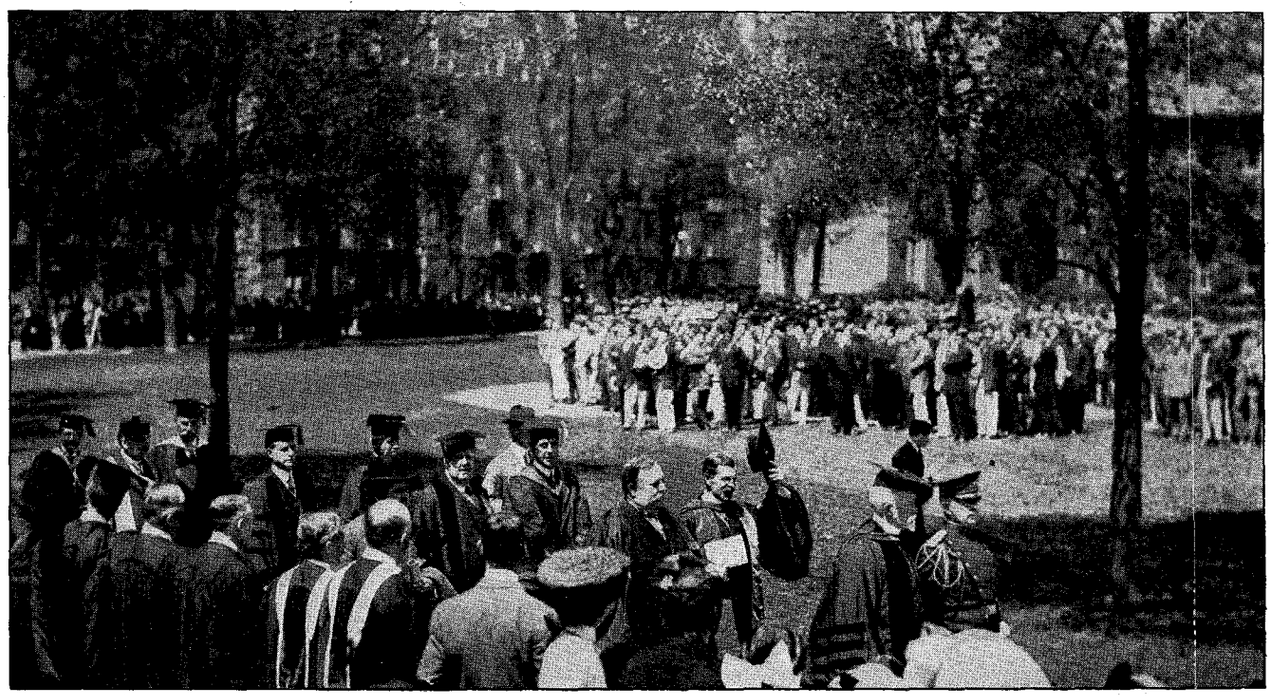
"Higher still is its standing as one of the historic seats of higher learning in this country, with which in three centuries many men of light and leading in all honorable walks of life have been associated, as one which through successive generations has drawn its patronage from and extended its benefits to all parts of the nation, and—perhaps most especially—as one which has wisely coordinated progress with conservatism and thus, without sensationalism or crude experiments or a vain desire to inflate and exploit mere numbers at the expense of quality, has constantly aimed at symmetrical, substantial, and enduring culture."

It is natural, then, that the word "conservation" should furnish the key-note for President Hibben's address. Our ideas of national economy place great stress on the conservation of natural resources, our forests, the treasures of our mines, and the vast material wealth of our land; the new head of Princeton calls attention to "the task of conserving and of developing the resources of the intellectual, moral, and spiritual in our nation" as "the one supreme task." The art of education, he says, is "to conserve these powers, to cause them to develop and to prevail, to deliver free spirits from the bondage of ignorance and of material impulse, from the bondage of authority, of tradition, of public opinion, of passing fashion, and of prejudice, and to direct these liberated human forces to the highest ends." Proceeding:

"One who is to maintain the health and growth of his intellectual life must come at some later period in his development to delight in the tasks of the intellect. To rejoice in the labors of the mind is not a prevailing characteristic of the natural man.

"The practical problem, therefore, for the teacher, and particularly for a faculty of teachers, is to choose that body of students which will best produce a spirit of devotion to the cause of knowledge and of joy in its service. To this doctrine, however, there are many who would enter a most emphatic dissent. They very stoutly insist that there should be no body of required studies whatsoever in a university, but that each student should follow his own free choice in selecting the particular subjects he may be pleased to pursue. In Princeton we believe that it is absolutely necessary to have a certain schooling in preparation for the responsibilities of freedom, and that the hit-and-miss choice of an immature mind in new and strange surroundings forms a poor propædeutic to the serious tasks of free investigation of original thought and of practical efficiency. We believe, moreover, that the best preparation for the freedom of the life of reason is that group of studies whose very nature tends to the training of the powers of the mind, developing in a man both capability and resource, and at the same time giving him a knowledge of himself and of the world in which he lives.

"He must be so led in the way of knowledge that he will come to know something of the human world in which he lives, something also of that world of the past whose achievements are his heritage, something of the form and spirit of its classical languages and literature, something of its history, its art, customs, manners, morals, and institutions—in a word, he must know the thought of the world which possesses universal meaning and universal significance. Not only the human world, but also the world of nature must be a part of this general body of knowledge.



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THE ACADEMIC PROCESSION AT PRINCETON.

Leading the procession are Prof. William Libbey and President Taft's aide-de-camp, Major T. L. Rhoads. Next follow the President of the United States, the president of Princeton, Chief Justice White, and Mr. Justice Mahlon Pitney.

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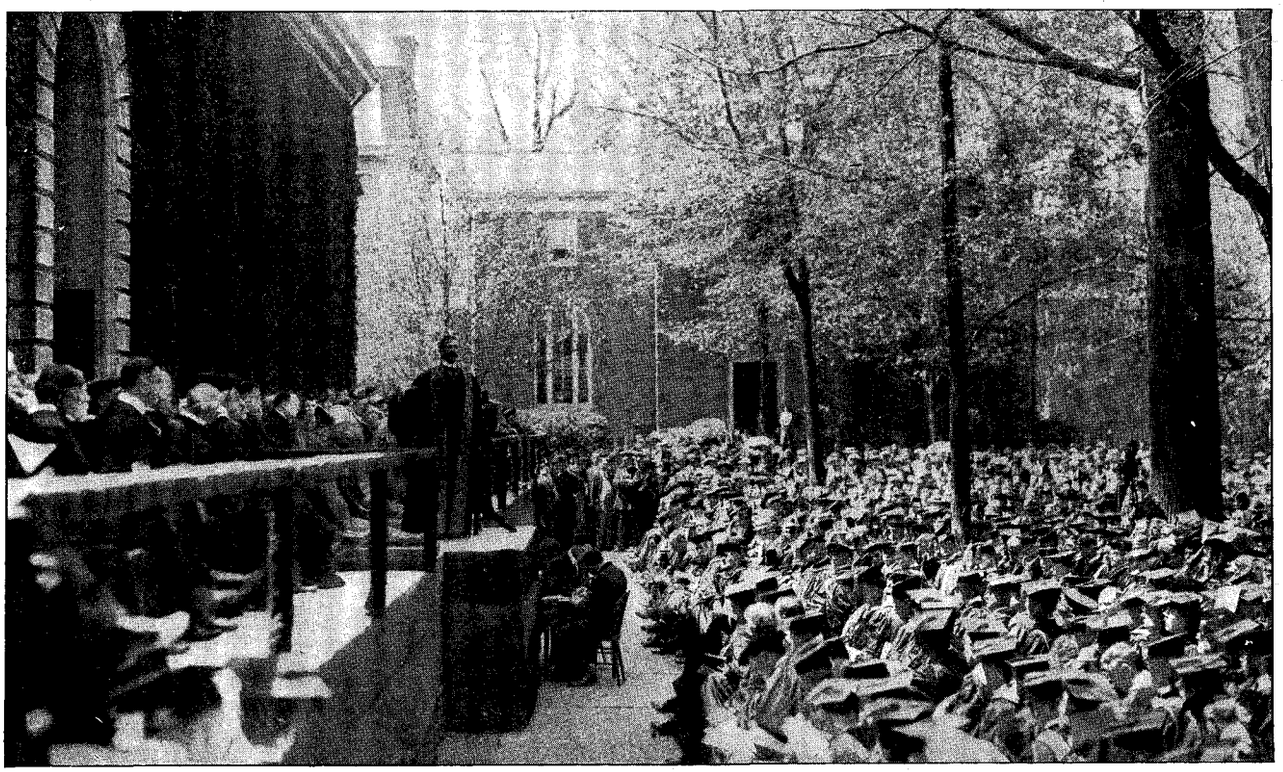

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PRESIDENT HIBBEN READING HIS INAUGURAL.

"The university is not specifically designed for the purpose of fitting a man directly for the daily duties of his future work in life."

In these first stages of education the study of science should form a very central and essential part of this prescribed course of study."

Dr. Hibben also realizes the necessity of emphasis upon one phase of American education where deficiency is most confest. This group of studies, he declares, should contain "some provision for a training in the accurate and facile mode of giving expression to knowledge." Going on:

"Certainly the educated man should be able to understand his own language with some appreciation of its power and beauty, be able also to speak it as to the manner born and not as a barbarian, and to express himself by the written word in such a manner as to reveal and not obscure his thought and feeling.

"At this early stage there should be also some instruction in the beginnings of logic and psychology, at least to the extent of leading the student to understand the workings of his own mind and the laws which govern the processes of reason. After this early period of required studies, the liberty which is born of discipline can be wisely encouraged to manifest itself in the free choice of subjects for the remaining years of the university course. Here again we believe that there rests upon the teaching body a peculiar obligation to prevent an unintelligent and indiscriminate choice of studies.

"The university is not specifically designed for the purpose of fitting a man directly for the daily duties of his future work in life. It should attempt to develop the whole man. No faculty of the mind can be satisfactorily trained in isolation. There must be a symmetrical growth of all faculties. The high potential of stored energy, moreover, acquired in the process of a fully rounded development of all a man's powers, lends an increased momentum and driving force to the particular activities of his specialty, and thus allows many lines of capability to meet in one point of practical efficiency.

"Fit a man for the day's work, but at the same time equip him to meet the crisis and the emergency which the day's work will inevitably bring forth. He who has laid a broad and secure foundation will have no difficulty in erecting the superstructure. Whatever he builds, he will be able to build himself into the work of his hand and brain. Make a man and he will find his work.

"The results which by the four years of training we hope and expect to produce I would characterize in a single sentence. It is a transformation of the schoolboy into a man of the world, a man who can move more freely and familiarly in the midst of the world's varied activities, who speaks its language, who is conversant with its manners, and who can interpret its thought."

President Hibben could scarcely have chosen a more timely topic, says the New York *Evening Post*, for "the battle that has now for some time been waging in the educational world may be not unfairly defined as centering about the question: Shall education be liberal or narrow?" Interpreted further:

"What President Hibben wants from the four years of training is 'a transformation of the schoolboy into a man of the world—a man who can move more freely and familiarly in the midst of the world's varied activities, who speaks its language, who is conversant with its manners, and who can interpret its thought.' The line of cleavage between this ideal and that of the man who can go directly from the exercises of his graduation to a high-salaried place in business or industry, is clear. Princeton, we understand, does not scorn the possibility or the desirability of the high salary, but she does refuse to make it the goal of her courses, or the test of their value.

"The mere making of such a statement by a university president is sufficient indication of the distance we have come since learning got its second wind. What was formerly axiomatic must now be defended. And yet, must President Hibben and his kind be written down as hopelessly fossilized because they do not throw up their hats at the news of the introduction of wireless telegraphy into the high schools of Chicago? Or may one, without falling utterly from grace, favor the furnishing of all opportunities for 'practical' and technical instruction, and at the same time hold that it is better for such instruction to be taken late rather than early, and upon the foundation of broad and fine ideas rather than upon the foundation of such ideas as one happens to have been born with and to have picked up afterward? The truth is that we care tremendously nowadays for some sorts of ideas, little or nothing for other sorts, and hardly know what it is to be interested in ideas as such and for themselves; so that one would not slander us overmuch who should declare that we know things, but are willing strangers to thoughts. Sinister emphasis would be given to such a criticism by the very arguments that are put forward by many of those who

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suppose themselves to be standing up for liberal education. These defenders begin by replying to the charge that 'liberal' is here synonymous with 'loose and inexact.' On the contrary, they affirm, such education is as disciplinary as any that one gets in a laboratory. If this is not true in individual cases, that unfortunate fact is no more conclusive as to the nature of really liberal education than failures in technical training are proofs of the worthlessness of that discipline."

BRITISH ROYALTY AT A MUSIC-HALL

THE KING AND QUEEN of England have signified their intention of going to a music-hall some evening in June. It is the Palace Theater that is to be so honored, and the event will mark the first time a royal visit has been paid to the home of this ultra-British form of entertainment. It is said that their Majesties are "anxious to make a real acquaintance with the ways of their people"; but this is not nearly as democratic as it sounds. Instead of "popping in" some night as their subjects are accustomed to do, the state visit will be a very state affair, "formally arranged months in advance, and their Majesties are to see a 'specially organized variety entertainment' which is to consist of 'some twenty turns by the representative music-hall artists of the day' and not an ordinary music-hall performance." The dramatic critic for *The Westminster Gazette* (London) thinks the business of the Prime Minister in dealing with the coal-strike is a "mere rose-leaf affair compared with that of deciding among the rival claimants to be in the sacred twenty." He is not blinded by the glamour of the thing either, for he breaks out in this way:

"What a beautiful and gorgeous farce it is, after all, this solemn state recognition of a form of popular entertainment, not as it is, but as it is not. In may be that this 'function'—to use the favorite term of society journalists—is a mere blind, and that in reality their gracious Majesties, anxious to make a real acquaintance with the ways of their people, will pay some rather less glaring visits to the palaces of variety; if so, they will be rather surprized to see how little need there is to burden one of their officials with the odious task of censorship."

But after their Majesties have made this visit, never again can the timid bourgeois lift his, or more likely her, hands against "those vulgar music-halls." The present writer looks upon the coming event as their "consecration," and recalls the time when he was a "young blood," or, in current phrase, "quite a nut," when "it was considered rather fast for a man to visit a music-hall." Then, he tells us, no one thought of a "royal visit," tho the halls "supplied patriotic songs of a kind to kindle the imperialistic instinct." He goes on:

"Between then and now—call it rather more than a quarter of a century—what a change! A thing to be noticed during the period is the great growth of the halls not only in dignity and popularity—and also price of seats—but in holding-capacity. Compared with the increase in the population within range of them the theaters have not grown in number; indeed, the accommodation in the legitimate houses has become less than it used to be in relation to the potential playgoer; but the music-halls have gone ahead, and the visitors during the week to the West End halls must now be almost as many as to the West End theaters. It may be this is due to the fact that the British theater failed to seize its chance, for while many of the patrons of the halls are from a class to which drama, except in its crudest forms, does not appeal, a large number of them have been driven from the theater because unwilling to accept a pretentious, exacting, unintellectual form of entertainment occupying a half-way house between the simple frivolity of the music-hall and the ideal theater of which nowadays we are getting more than mere glimpses.

"Of course, the royal visit is evidence of other facts, and in particular of the enormous improvement in the style of music-hall entertainments, not, perhaps, as some might fancy, in the direction of decency, since, in my days at least, there has been little to be said against West End music-halls so far as decency is concerned, except in the case of some modern Salome dancers—whose appearance thirty years ago would have caused a prosecution; there has, however, been a vast improvement in taste and in quality as well. There still linger among us some popular performers who represent the curious standard of the past, but as they die out they are not replaced. In some respects the improvements are enormous, also to me rather puzzling; for I do not understand how it is that the troupes of acrobats and the people who do the Risley business show a steady advance in the performance of their muscular prodigies; one would have imagined that the limit must have been reached years ago."

One recent action of the censor has been to emancipate the halls from a rule that forbade "dramatic" entertainment. There was formerly only to be seen a "kind of illicit theatrical entertainment in which scraps of drama were offered furtively to people in the middle of miscellaneous entertainments." Now "the scrap tendency has shown itself on a big scale":

"We have had boiled-down musical comedies at one palace, while another has been rejoicing in condensed melodrama; more portentous still have been the mutilated opera productions. Worse is threatened. I have heard that two tit-bit versions of Shakespeare are in the wind: one of a tragedy and the other of a comedy, with all the *dull* parts left out; and when these are produced, we shall read about their elevating influence and the service rendered to drama by giving to the music-hall audience a taste for the works of our national dramatist. Alas! poor Shakespeare!"

"BORN" AND "MADE" ACTORS—While we are deploring our lack of good actors, we are told by an uncommonly good one, Mr. George Arliss, that we really have as many as is normal, but that they can't be expected to go round the great number of theaters. There are "born" actors and "made" actors, he observes in the New York *Tribune*, but with the number of theaters added throughout the country "at the rate of—what shall we say?—one a week, the supply of born actors has given out and we are having to fall back upon the made ones." The quality of "the manufactured article," he adds, "has sadly deteriorated since the old workshops were abandoned and the new machinery installed." This is how it appears to him:

"My point is that there are just as many born actors, and more, but they are likely to be lost in the shuffle; no, not lost, but mislaid. A young man makes a great success in a play which runs a whole year in New York. What happens? He has to travel through the country for two years playing the same part, and the next you hear of him in New York is three years after his big success, and the newspapers say that 'it will be remembered by all theater-goers that Mr. —— played So-and-So two or three seasons ago,' etc. And the young actor has been compelled to limit his experience during those years to that one part.

"The lack of good acting is due to the natural conditions of the country. Henry Irving made a world-wide reputation by having a permanent theater and a permanent organization; Sara Bernhardt's name was known throughout the world even before she traveled beyond the walls of her own city. Irving remained for years at the Lyceum Theater and continually changed the program, thus focusing and compelling the interest of the public. And it is under these conditions that the young actor has the opportunity of learning his business: supporting such stars, playing a variety of parts, and undergoing such training that in time, for the purposes of general support, you can hardly tell the difference between the made article and the born one. How often do we have the Daly company held up before us as an example of what actors were in those days! 'Look at those names, all stars!' But they were not stars then. They were actors and actresses having a chance. And the subsequent success of so many members of that organization should prove a very strong argument in favor of the stock company.

"I believe that it is not until the time comes when the first-class stock company can be reintroduced, with profit to the manager, that we shall get a larger percentage of good actors than we have at the present time. If we want to make actors we must give them an opportunity of playing a variety of parts during the early days of their apprenticeship. The more accomplishments the young man and young woman may have—music, dancing, fencing—the better, no doubt, for him and for her, but there is only one way to learn to act, and that is to go on the stage in a real theater, before a real audience who have paid to come in."

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OUR DISCOVERY OF WOLF-FERRARI

ONE HAPPY RESULT of the past operatic season is the riddling of the old idea that no individual taste exists in America. We have been charged with taking our operas and our singers only after we have noted the approval of Europe. Mr. H. T. Parker, of the Boston *Transcript*, does not deny that this was true even so lately as five years ago; but more recent events go to prove the contrary. It is something that Mme. Gadski and Mme. Matzenhauer made their reputations here, he points out; and something more that Puccini and Humperdinck chose America for the first productions of their "La Fanciulla" and "Königskinder." Europe, of course, had previously welcomed their other work; but no country before America had given Wolf-Ferrari his chance as an operatic composer. "As nearly as possible," Mr. Parker observes, "in this operatic year of 1912, we have discovered a remarkable composer of opera, given two of his music-dramas better performance than they had hitherto received, and affirmed a warmer liking for them than any other public has yet evinced." He adds this bit of history:

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WOLF-FERRARI,

The German-Italian composer whose operas have been the chief successes, East and West, of the past season.

"Certainly no contemporary composer has so quickly established himself in the opera-houses of America. A year ago last winter Mr. Dippel tried 'Suzanne's Secret' in Philadelphia and in New York and it soon proved a 'favorite' piece in the repertory of his company. Last December the Metropolitan produced 'Le Donne Curiose' and its public awoke to the pleasures of operatic comedy. A few weeks later Mr. Dippel set 'The Jewels of the Madonna' on the stage in Chicago, and lo! there, and subsequently in Philadelphia, a new opera by a little-known composer actually required extra performances to satisfy the public eagerness for it. Next year it is to be one of the chief new pieces at the Boston Opera House (which has lagged behind the rest with Wolf-Ferrari) and 'Suzanne's Secret' is to be mounted there as well. No doubt the operatic directors are already turning over the pages of his earlier and less remarkable pieces—'Cinderella' and 'The Four Grobiane'—and no doubt they will be hospitable, even to rivalry, for the next music-drama that he finishes. Meanwhile, there has been due rummaging among Wolf-Ferrari's other music. He had written chamber-pieces, it seems, and forthwith Mr. and Mrs. Mannes put a fragment of a sonata on their programs. He had written songs, and the hyphenated name soon began to stand on the lists that ambitious and open-minded singers made for their recitals. He had written a certain choral piece, 'The New Life,' that, a few years ago, zealous publishers were urging on choral societies, like the Cecilia in Boston and the Apollo Club in Chicago, both of which undertook it. Their audiences half liked it and wholly forgot it. On the strength of the operas and the rising reputation of the composer—to say nothing of its own distinctions—it was revived last winter in New York, in Chicago, and in Toronto, while next winter, here in Boston, the probabilities are that the Cecilia will also reproduce it. For weary years Wolf-Ferrari has been constrained to divide himself between teaching and composition. He would fain be free to devote himself wholly to operatic and other writing. For a while, at least, America and the vogue it has given his music promise to yield him freedom to do so."

The especially interesting thing about Wolf-Ferrari is that he has won this new estate almost wholly on the interest and the merits of his music. For:

"No legends hang about him; he has led no romantic life; he is not singular among men; he affords almost no material for personal acclaim. He happens to be of mixt Italian and German blood. He happens to have spent his thirty-odd years partly in Germany and partly in Italy. In more respects than one it is possible to detect a mingling of the two racial strains and temperaments in his music. His fellow students, in the days of their schooling together in Munich, believed him exceptionally able, were sure, as youthful faith goes, that he 'would do something.' He has fulfilled their anticipations, tho some of them had nearly forgotten him in the years of waiting; but his present celebrity has not stimulated them to many recollections of him as a student. He could work long and passionately at whatever interested him; he could idle—also long and passionately—when he was not interested. He had the knack to pull himself out of academic emergencies and consequences, and to surprize his masters by sudden jets of achievement when they were ready to chasten him. He was not poor; he was not unhappy or wandering.

"In due course Wolf-Ferrari made the teaching and the writing of music his profession, first in Munich and then in Venice; he married; he was duly domesticated in all but the life of his imagination. He began to write operas, and in Germany and Italy one or two of them found their way to the stage, tho they had no long life there. As some say, the great Milanese publishers of opera that watch so eagerly for new and promising composers that they may possess them by right of discovery failed to observe Wolf-Ferrari, or found nothing worth the cultivating in his music. As others believe, they noted and approved him, but he declined to bind himself to them. In either alternative he made his way without them, and, when his progress began to irritate them, they threw open and covert obstacles in his way. They seemed to be trying to shut his operas out of Italy, to discourage non-Italian opera-houses in the venturing of them. They have failed, as the events of last winter in Europe and America proved, but the struggle was sometimes sharp and Wolf-Ferrari rebelled under it."

It can not be said of him, as of most contemporary composers, that he writes in grooves:

"With Wolf-Ferrari, 'The Jewels of the Madonna' is one thing; 'Le Donne Curiose' is another. 'Suzanne's Secret' has its little niche apart from both; and the choral piece, 'The New Life,' has its own individuality in another field of composition. 'The Jewels of the Madonna' is an opera of the slums of Naples—of folk-festival, of dens of the Camorra, of gardens hidden behind humble walls; of superstitions and lusts, of fierce rivalries and fierce deceptions, of primitive passions seething or smoldering in a wild and animal folk against an exotic background—all concentrated into a swift, stark, graphic, and fiery music-drama.

"'Le Donne Curiose,' in turn, is one of Goldoni's plays of the tranquil and playful Venetian bourgeoisie, made light and elegant operatic comedy. The action runs in and out of Venetian salons; the thread it spins is the thread of light and comic intrigue, encounter, and bewilderment; the moods are the moods of sentiment, innocent misunderstanding, playful trickery, merriment and reverie, gaiety and chagrin. The action is languid, but the comic spirit vivacious, and there are many agreeable halts and pleasant meanderings along the way. 'Suzanne's Secret' is operatic comedietta—a trifle to be flung off in half an hour before the curtain rises on the opera of the evening. Monsieur and Madame, here and now, in dress and manner like to ourselves, are at odds over the smell of cigarets. He suspects a lover; she knows that the fragrance is only that of her own smoking. They bubble through their quarrel to music that is more effervescent than they. And, at the other extreme, 'La Vita Nuova' is music of the mystical love of Dante for Beatrice, of the images of beauty that it evoked in the poet, of visions of earth and of heaven. To recall these pieces, as they have been spread over ten years of Wolf-Ferrari's working life or to recall them as some of us have heard them one after another within a single season, is equally to affirm the wide range and diversified sensibility of his imagination."

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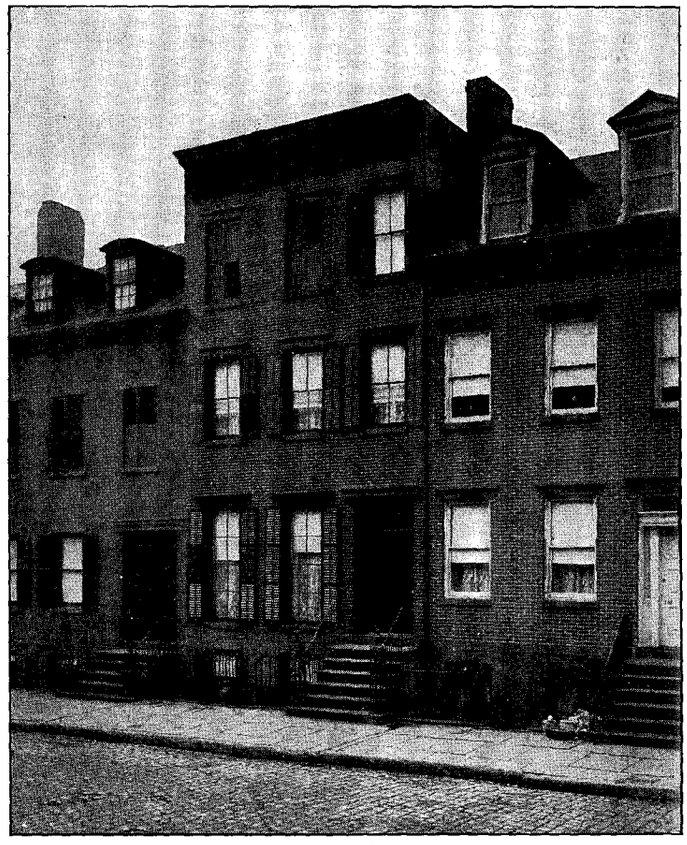
RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

TRINITY'S ACKNOWLEDGED WEALTH

TRINITY CHURCH in New York was for years a church of mystery so far as its earthly possessions went. Its wealth was regarded as fabulous, however, and now that it has turned from a policy of secrecy to one of publicity it is shown to hold "property that would bring $75,000,000 if put on the market." Its year-book, containing the facts of its material prosperity, has just been published, and this presentment reveals Trinity as the richest church in the world. The productive real estate held by the corporation is assessed by the city at $15,000,000 in even figures. City assessments for purposes of taxation are supposed to be reckoned at the full value of the property, but are said to be really hardly more than two thirds. Trinity reports show other holdings, so that "a fair estimate of the real value of productive property is not far from $30,000,000." This is the statement made in the New York *Times* in its summary of Trinity's recent report. We read further:

"How much is the plot worth on which stands Trinity Church and its burial-ground? How much is St. Paul's Chapel land worth? The city puts them down at $20,500,000 for the purposes of tax exemption. Trinity Cemetery up-town—how much is its real estate worth? There is St. Agnes', which cost $1,900,000; Intercession, which cost $600,000; and other properties. Taking the city's valuation for purposes of taxation and its relation to real valuation, it is held by those who know that unproductive Trinity property would bring in the open market $45,000,000. Here is a total value of productive and unproductive property of $75,000,000.



BETTER-CLASS TRINITY DWELLINGS.

Desirable homes under the landlordship of Trinity Church where rents have remained practically the same for twenty years in spite of increased taxes, not "tenements" of the legal type, for three or more families.

"Trinity's income last year from rents of real estate was $834,944. There was further income of about $40,000, including $15,763 from pew-rents. Very few pews in Trinity are not free. The people gave $103,000. So there was an income of almost $1,000,000. Besides this, Trinity last year received, according to its report given out yesterday, $1,057,000, but this came from sales of real estate and from borrowed money and is being put back into productive property, chiefly in new business buildings.

"What becomes of all of this income? Trinity formerly maintained a policy of addition, division, and silence. Under its present rector, the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, it lets all the world know its affairs. There are 8,610 members, 3,600 in Sunday-schools, and 3,500 in day-schools. To administer all of these spiritual and educational forces, and do so in Manhattan, where money is required as nowhere else, took last year $354,845 of the $1,000,000. There was given to missions in one form or another and to the maintenance of cemeteries about $150,000 more. So the reports show roughly $500,000 to make New York and the world better through its agency and $500,000 in even amounts to maintain and improve properties from which the income is derived. For example, Trinity's taxes amounted to $169,000, its repairs and improvements to $225,000, and it paid interest to the amount of $92,350."

Trinity's benefactions "read like a charities directory" and contain such names as:

"St. Luke's Hospital, the Home for Incurables, the City Mission Society, the Seamen's Church Institute; and All Saints', Holy Apostles', St. Peter's, St. Andrew's, St. Mary's, St. John the Evangelist, St. Clement's, Holyrood, Resurrection, and Redeemer parishes. Out of its money received from business properties Trinity last year appropriated $113,000. One item tells the story of the others. It is, 'Medical services and funerals, $4,888.'"

Employed to look after the welfare of the tenants of this church is a specially trained overseer, Miss Emily W. Dinwiddie, formerly secretary of the Tenement House Department of the Charity Organization Society. Her entire time is devoted to the 870 families that live in Trinity's tenements. Some interesting statements from her report are here given:

"Trinity's landlordship is being exercised from the standpoint of consideration for the welfare of the tenant, but is under conditions which present certain peculiar difficulties. With the exception of ten buildings erected as model tenements, none of the dwelling-houses on Trinity's ground was built by the corporation.

"The improvement of the properties has progressed. Many dwellings have come into the ownership of Trinity and have been thoroughly renovated, or where buildings thus newly acquired have been in an unsatisfactory state, and, owing to their structural character, improvements have not been practicable, they have been torn down, even in some cases at the expense of keeping the sites as vacant lots.

"The dwelling-houses on Trinity's land are small buildings, not in any sense tenements of the ordinary type, and usually not tenements even according to the legal definition, that is, houses for three or more families in each. Considerably over two-thirds are private dwellings for one or two families, making the needed renovation work less extensive than would be the case in the ordinary five-, six-, or seven-story double-decker, or dumb-bell tenement, found elsewhere in down-town New York.

"The very deep yards characteristic of the Trinity properties.

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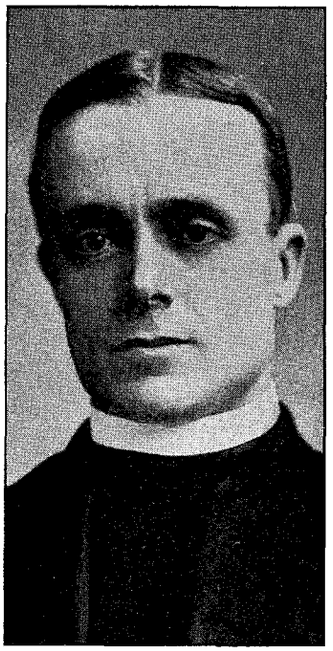
the low buildings, and the absence of rear dwellings make the light and ventilation conditions very satisfactory.

"The rents in the Trinity houses have not been raised. These have remained practically the same for twenty years in spite of increases in taxes and other expenses."

Last year two innovations were attempted in Trinity's economy. One was to open some of her unoccupied houses for the very poor on cold nights in winter; the other was to introduce systematic offering plans, "so that the poorest may see that their pennies are desired, and may not continue to think that Trinity is a church of the well-to-do only, and that the well-to-do do not invite cooperation."

Rumors of the unstable future of St. John's in Varick Street, a few years ago saved from demolition by public outcry, have again been afloat. But the printed report gives no hint of the purposes of its guardians. Three topics of public interest are touched upon by the Rev. Dr. Manning, rector of Trinity, in his preface to the reports. In *The Times's* condensed statement:

"There is social unrest. Its cure is not Socialism, but the gospel of Christ, well applied and faithfully lived. There is sad lack of Sunday observance. A man or woman who disregards the sacred character of the Lord's Day is guilty of a lack of patriotism, as well as a lack of religion. There are too many divorces. A family bond that can be broken almost at will is not a foundation upon which a civilized society can exist."



THE RECTOR OF TRINITY.

Under Dr. Manning's directorship many of Trinity's old policies have been changed, that of maintaining secrecy being the most notable.

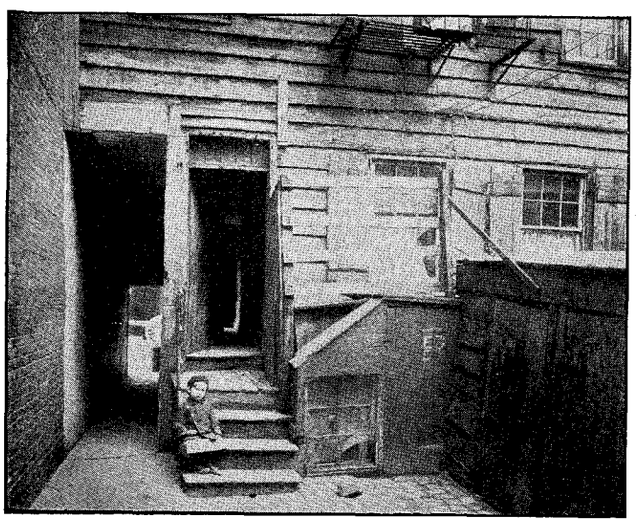
THE WORKINGMAN IN HIS OWN CHURCH

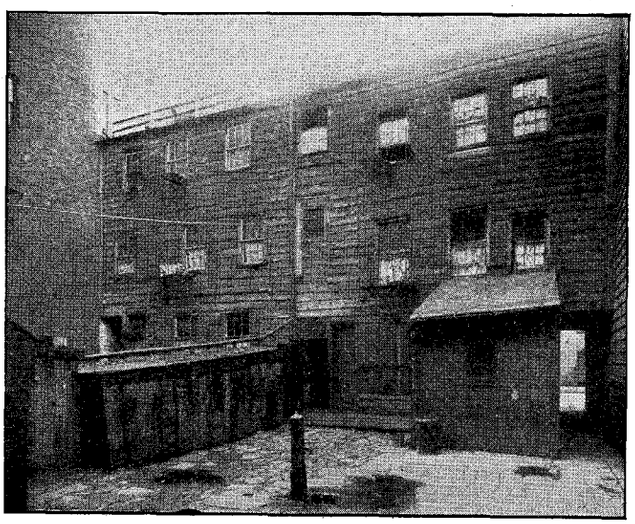
REFERENCES to "the workingman and the Church" have usually carried the implication of a widening divorce between them. But a writer on "Mill Life in America," who signs himself "Al Priddy," declares that the church is manned by more workers than we are led to think. The fact of the case is that the workman is to be found in his own church, but not in his employer's. "The churches of the employers are less crowded than the churches of the workingman," asserts this writer in *The Congregationalist and Christian World* (Boston). And if it is argued that there are more workingmen than employers, Mr. Priddy's retort is "that there are also more churches for the workingmen than for the employers." He wishes "many of the country ministers, village pastors, and suburban thinkers who preach with fretted brows" so urgently upon the antagonism between workmen and employer might "duplicate a few of the Sabbaths of worship" he was "privileged to enjoy in the North and South in churches near the gates of industry." Mr. Priddy, in his article which closes a series in this church paper, as well as in his recent book, "Mill Life in America," writes from personal knowledge, as one who grew up in a cotton-mill. He speaks of standing on the slope of a hill where he had "a magnificent view of the Monongahela Valley, lined with steel-mill towns."

"The minarets of Polish and Greek churches made one think of a view of the Bosporus. In one little mining-town I found eight flourishing Roman Catholic semi-temples, while there were several Protestant churches scattered around—churches for the miners. Deep in the heart of a Scranton mine I found many of the old Welsh miners sitting about or going home shortly after dinner, because it was a feast-day in one of the churches and the helpers had stopt off from their work to worship God. The negro churches in the South where the steel-workers worship were filled with a large proportion of men. The streets of the New England mill cities on a Sabbath morning are filled with workingmen on their way to worship. I preached in a Welsh church in Wilkesbarre and the church was more than comfortably filled, with a very large proportion of men in the audience.

"In getting the mind of these men who preach in churches near the mills and factories, those who have distinctive audiences of toilers, I did not find one who felt like making a problem out of the workingman and the Church.

"I did find this, and here may begin a reduction to its lowest terms of the matter, that where the workingman had to share his worship with the employer, there did begin to formulate the question, the Problem of the Workingman and the





HOUSES OF THE KIND TRINITY IS RAPIDLY ABOLISHING.

These pictures were taken two years ago, before Trinity began making a clean sweep of her unsightly and insanitary tenements.

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Church. I visited several churches where the finest form of Christian hospitality prevailed, where aristocratic people offered their hands to the workingmen in no mere pretense of friendliness, where were classes, socials, platform meetings for all, yet the workingman drew off, so the pastors would report, kept away, not for economic reasons, not because the employers were in the church, but merely on grounds of personal depreciation and temperamental difference.

"It is futile and perhaps unwise for wealthy congregations to refrain from certain habits in their churches: sober dress yet costly, cultured yet unobtrusive manners, formal music, and a pervading intellectualism. The service without these items would mean a loss of dignity, fitness, and purpose to such a class, yet to the workingman each item in itself forms a bar to his appreciation of the service. In the truly distinctive churches of workingmen I found a freedom which, exercised in the employer's church, would be out of place, a freedom which exprest itself in the pulpit, in the social room, in the music, and in the manners. Yet these things are part of the workingman's ways of conducting worship and he certainly enjoys in such a church the entire absence of nervousness which he is bound to feel in the midst of a congregation where culture and wealth abound. 'Yes, it's a fine church and they're a good set of folks,' said one English workman to me, himself the superintendent of a large Sunday-school, 'but there's no use talking, we don't move in the same class. We have our own ways and it's better so. We surely feel better by ourselves.' "

Dr. Washington Gladden is quoted in a confession that bears out the facts here stated. Pausing in the course of a Bangor lecture, he said impressively: "After all my discussion of the labor question, after all my work, through my church, to reach the workingman, I have to confess that I have few of them in my church to-day." Mr. Priddy thinks that "not the intellectual hostility of the workingman against the Church," but "the wealth and position of his leading members was a big factor in keeping the workingman away." There is "a different story to tell of those churches that minister to workingmen, without this mixture of social status." Thus:

"In these churches I was imprest with the absence from the sermons and the prayers of the tragedy of labor with which so many of the sermons and prayers of ministers in social-service churches teemed. With an entire absence of explanation, or any suggestion of an offer of a problem, the ministers, themselves from the ranks in every case, preached the heart of our faith and took it for granted that the workingmen before them heard enough of labor and the problems of labor from the clattering belts, the humming pulleys, and the labor-union meeting; that his mission was simply to fascinate the soul by the wonders of a positive faith in God.

"I inquired very carefully of these men whether the absence of workingmen from the services of the church was due to hostility to the Church or to the hostility to the ministers as a class, or due merely to a lack of the appreciation of its spiritual service. They seemed to think that the workingman did not come to church simply for the reason that so many men in different social realms did not—spiritual apathy."

On the other hand and from the side of the well-to-do, Mr. Priddy sees "a futility in the hearts of the ministers and in the minds of these earnest church people in regard to what they are actually accomplishing for the working people." But—

"I did not find any question in the minds of the working people as to the actual situation. 'We don't expect anything from 'em!' was the sentiment exprest over and over again by workingmen in regard to the wealthy and privileged people in the churches. But in the tone of the clergymen in the leading churches I could readily trace a confession of futility, of indefiniteness, of perplexity. More than one framed his perplexity into the question, 'What should I do?' . . . . .

"The answer to this perplexity, for I believe there is a very definite answer, is a stern one. If heeded by stockholders and employers it will demand a less glorious service than can be rendered on a public, philanthropic committee. It will lack the charm of special service. If preached by ministers to employers, if agitated by them, it will put them under much criticism from men they respect; but it is the only answer I could find; the only one the mass of workingmen will respond to. It was phrased by man after man: 'Instead of making a fine show in giving checks, let them begin right inside the mills and improve the things we have to endure. That will make faces shine. In total [an English idiom], it means their having to let go dividends; but all this here society reform is more suited, mebbe, to human nature. It pleases the soul more to handle a lot of money for charity purposes; but the sum total of the matter lies just here, to build institutions and things to save us workmen and our childer is only saving what they help to lose. Think of it, mister, it is their machines that cut us and scalp us and crush us, yet they build hospitals instead of putting covers on the wheels. It's their mill-room with its bad air that weakens our lungs and pales our cheeks, yet they build sporting-rooms with the money that they ought to put in ventilation improvements. It's a clear case, isn't it, mister?'

"I think it is difficult to find one clearer, which can show ministers what they must emphasize in preaching and which can give finality to much of the effort that now seems, self-confest, to be so futile."

CATHOLIC LOSS IN MEXICAN UNREST

A PASTORAL LETTER written by the Archbishop of Morelia, in Mexico, commanding his flock to remain out of "politics" altogether at present, convinces *The Catholic Universe* (Cleveland) of this prelate's feeling "that neither from Madero nor from Orozco can there come any good to the Church." This opinion is shared by the editor of *The Universe*, who sees only continued humiliation for the Catholic Church in the triumph of any of the present leaders, regrets the passing of Diaz, and hopes for the reestablishment of order and the Church's consequent gain in influence and power in a permanent government under some such statesman as De la Barra. "From the hour that Diaz fell," we are reminded, there has been constant unrest in Mexico; and there will be, until a government is established "which has regard for order." And that government, this writer predicts, "will be one that will mark a return to power of Catholic influences." General Porfirio Diaz, tho not a Catholic, was able, "in his later years, to force protection for the Church, as well as for all other organizations," and "his dethronement" is set down as "a calamity for his country." For,

"Madero signalized his capture of Juarez in his revolutionary campaign by shelling the magnificent old historic relic, the Church of Our Lady of Guadalupe. Partizans of Orozco the other day destroyed the antique and beautiful Cathedral at Tepic.

"Neither faction cares a rap for any sacred thing. The Church is certain, while these disorders continue, to be despoiled and wrecked, materially."

The only hope for the Catholic Church in Mexico, continues *The Universe*, lies in Francisco de la Barra, who is now representing his government at the Vatican, or in a man like him.

"If peace and order and quiet are to come to Mexico, it must be through some such leader as De la Barra. It must be a peaceful revolution and it is likely to come as a result of intervention by the United States.

"Such an intervention, driving Maderistas, Vasquistas, and followers of Zapata and Orozco, all of them out of the country, would be a godsend to Mexico.

"And a government established by the United States, with its permanency guaranteed by the United States, would be one which quite likely would be headed by Señor de la Barra.

"For he was formerly Ambassador to the American Government at Washington, and there gained the confidence of President Taft and public men generally, as a wise, conservative statesman, a patriot. His short administration in Mexico was full of the best sort of results. De la Barra, as the President of Mexico, would mean recrudescence of power, of development, and of progress for the Catholic Church in a country where she ought of right to be predominant.

"If it prove that all this turmoil is but the trial through which Mexico must pass to acquire again a solid government under De la Barra or a man like him, then three years of constant guerrilla warfare will not have been in vain."

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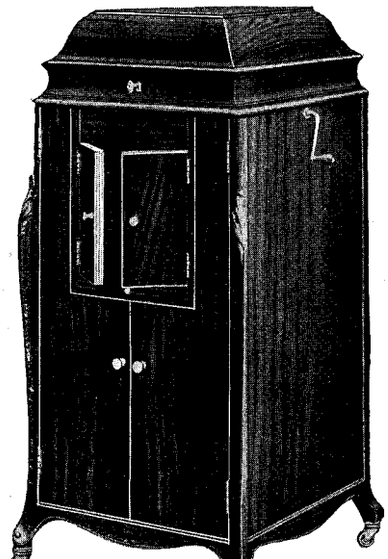
Victor-Victrola



Victor-Victrola XVI, $200
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Every home should have a Victor-Victrola

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this instrument satisfies the love of music that is born in every one of us; touches the heart strings and develops the emotional part of our nature; freshens the tired mind and lightens the cares and worries of every-day life.

because

the Victor-Victrola brings to you the best music of all the world and gives you a complete understanding of the masterpieces of the great composers such as you can acquire in no other way.

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the Victor-Victrola places at your command the services of the world's greatest opera stars, who make records exclusively for the Victor, besides a host of famous instrumentalists, celebrated bands and orchestras, and well-known comedians and entertainers.

Victor-Victrola IV, $15
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because

the Victor-Victrola is universally recognized as the world's greatest musical instrument, occupies a place of honor in homes of wealth and culture everywhere, and has awakened millions to a proper appreciation of music.

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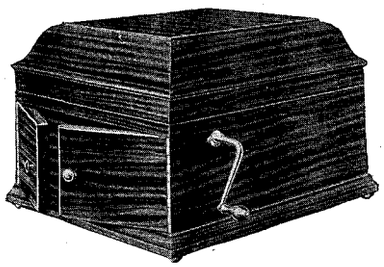
with Victor-Victrolas ranging in prices from $15 to $200 and Victors from $10 to $100 no home can afford to be without one of these wonderful instruments.



Victor-Victrola IX, $50
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Victor "HIS MASTER'S VOICE" REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

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CURRENT POETRY

THE centenary of Robert Browning was celebrated in the Boston *Evening Transcript* with a page of verse collated by William Stanley Braithwaite. A score of America's poets contributed on this occasion, and from the symposium we have gathered the three that pleased us best, and we reprint them together with a portion of Henry Van Dyke's wise and graceful foreword.

Ezra Pound's inimitable and very delightful lines have already appeared in this column, and Dr. Van Dyke's sonnet is taken from his collected volume of verse. But George Sterling's ode was evidently written for this occasion, and it is truly a memorable poem—musical, many-colored, and filled with meaning.

We quote from Dr. Van Dyke's introduction. The introduction and poems are copyrighted by *The Transcript*.

". . . Robert Browning's main interest lies in the concrete problems of opportunity and crisis, flesh and spirit, man the individual and God the person. He is an anatomist of souls. But his way of finding out his personal equation is not by observation and reflection. It is by throwing himself into the character and making it reveal itself by intricate self-analysis or by impulsive action. What his poetry lacks is the temperate zone. He has the arctic circle of intellect and the tropics of passion. But he seldom enters the intermediate region of sentiment, reflection, sympathy, equable and prolonged feeling. Therefore it is that few of his poems have the power of 'sinking inward from thought to thought' as Wordsworth's do. They surprize us, rouse us, stimulate us, more than they rest us. . . . He is forever tying Gordian knots in the skein of human life and cutting them with the sword of swift action or intense passion. . . . . .

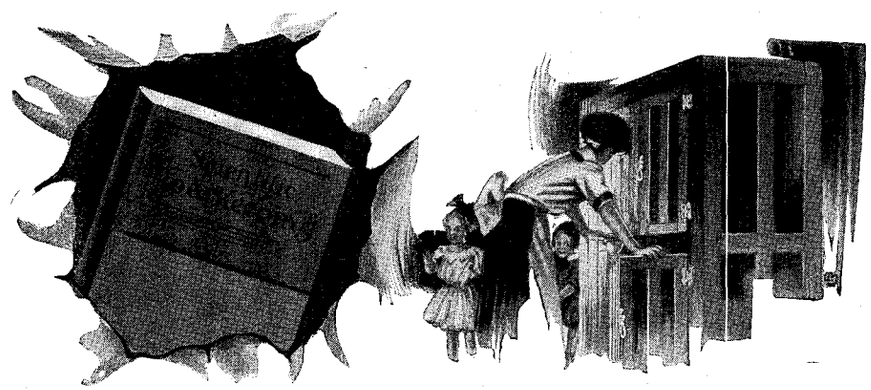
"Browning's style as a poet has been charged with obscurity, his art with a lack of smoothness and finish. No doubt there is some truth in the charge. But we must recognize that his mind and his manner belong together, and have a mutual and inevitable fitness. We may wish that he had attained to more lucidity and harmony of expression, but we should probably have had some difficulty in telling him precisely how to do it. . . . The glory of the imperfect: this is Browning's message. He is the poet of aspiration and endeavor; the prophet of a divine discontent. All things are precious to him, not in themselves, but as their defects are realized, as man uses them, and presses through them, toward something higher and better. Hope is man's power; and the things hoped for must be as yet unseen. Struggle is man's life; and the purpose of life is not merely education, but a kind of progressive creation of the soul."

An Ode to the Centenary of the Birth of Robert Browning

BY GEORGE STERLING

As unto lighter strains a boy might turn
From where great altars burn
And Music's grave archangels tread the night,
So I, in seasons past,
Loved not the bitter might
And merciless control
Of thy bleak trumpets calling to the soul.
Their consummating blast
Held inspirations of affright,

The Two Features of The Bohn Syphon Refrigerator



Here's a book, Madam, that reveals some astonishing facts about food and the risks you run at home. It is written so all can understand it. It is a practical digest from Government publications and from the works of the most authoritative writers on food subjects. You'll read every word if you read the first page. Write us a postal for it.

A test of some milk in Washington showed nearly 1,000,000 bacteria in a single drop! And this milk was being drunk in the homes!

In a test of 102 dairies 10% were found to be distributing milk containing the germs of consumption!

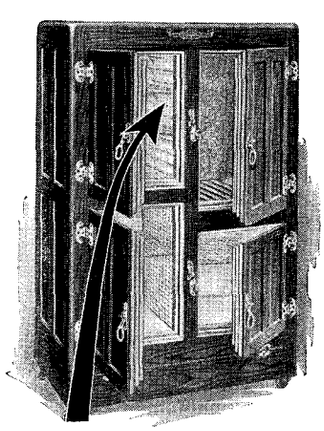
Not all milk, of course, is so dangerous. But a baby during the first year of life drinks nearly *500 quarts of milk*. It is, therefore, of vital importance to take every precaution we possibly can.

One germ in milk kept at 68 degrees will breed nearly *400,000* others in 48 hours. At *50 degrees* it will breed but *6!*

Good milk up to the time you get it, has been held near 50 degrees. But most milk when delivered is already 48 hours old. So germ multiplication has *started*. You, madam, must hold milk at 50, or under, *until it is consumed*, for *only then* is it really safe.

"Scientific Food Keeping" also tells about the Bohn Syphon Refrigerator, a patented refrigerator that maintains a temperature of between 42 and 48 degrees.

The peculiar patented *syphon* feature of the Bohn is responsible for the current of cold, dry air that is always "Blowing" swiftly through it. You can *feel* this circulation with your hand. It is constantly in action. You may clean your refrigerator for hours but it is useless unless there is free circulation. You ought to know more about the Bohn Syphon Refrigerator. You ought to read "Scientific Food Keeping."



Ask the dealer who sells the Bohn in your neighborhood for the book and the catalog. He'll show you the construction of the "Bohn," the drain pipe in front, the hard, white, non-porous, enamel lining inside and the fine furniture finish outside.

Bohn Refrigerators are made in sizes for every home.

DEALERS—WRITE FOR OUR AGENCY PROPOSITION.

EXHIBITS AND SALESROOMS:
59 W. 42nd St., New York.
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Send the Coupon Now

Scientific Food

The White Enamel Refrigerator Co.,
1700 University Avenue,
St. Paul, Minn.

Send me the book "Scientific Food Keeping," The Bohn Refrigerator catalog, and extracts from Illinois State Food Commission pamphlet.

Name _____

Street _____

City _____ State _____

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a Modern Kitchen

The Bohn Sanitor Kitchen Table

¶The Bohn SANITOR KITCHEN TABLE, manufactured by us, is a vital part of the modern sanitary equipment.

¶The only Table made that has an absolutely smooth top of genuine white porcelain enamel fused onto solid steel in one piece at a temperature of 3000 degrees. Hot dishes won't burn it. You can't scratch or mar it. Fruit acids don't stain it. Grease will never soak in. Just imagine how easily it can be kept clean.

¶The continued expense of new oil cloths for covering an ordinary kitchen table will soon pay for the celebrated

Bohn Sanitor Kitchen Table

Write for Booklet and price.

A Necessity in a Clean and Sanitary Kitchen

The White Enamel Refrigerator Co.,
1700 University Avenue,
St. Paul, Minn.

Send me information and booklet about The Bohn Sanitor Kitchen Table.

Name_____

Street_____

City_____ State_____

As when a faun
Hears thronèd thunders roll
On breathless, wide transparencies of dawn.
Nor would I hear
With thee, superb and clear,
The indomitable laughter of the race;
Nor would I face
Clean Truth, with her cold agates of the well,
Nor with thee trace
Her footprints passing upward to the snows,
But sought a phantom rose
And islands where the ghostly siren sings;
Nor would I dwell
Where star-forsaking wings
On mortal thresholds hide their mystery,
Nor watch with thee
The light of heaven cast on common things.

But now in dreams of day I see thee stand
A gray, great sentry on the encompassed wall
That fronts the Night forever, in thy hand
A consecrated spear
To test the dragons of man's ancient fear
From secret gulfs that crawl—
A captain of that choral band
Whose reverend faces, anxious of the Dark,
Yet undismayed
By rain of ruined worlds against the night,
Turned evermore to hark
The music of God's silence, and were stayed
By something other than the reason's light.
And I have seen thee as
An eagle, strong to pass
Where tempest-shapen clouds go to and fro
And winds and noons have birth,
But whose regard is on the lands below
And wingless things of earth.
And yet not thine for long
The feignèd passion of the nightingale,
Nor shards of haliotis, nor the song
Of cymbaled fountains hidden in the dale,
Nor gardens where the feet of Fragrance steal:
'Twas thine the laying-on to feel
Of tragic hands imperious and cold,
That, grasping, led thee from the dreams of old,
Making thee voyager
Of seas within the cosmic solitude,
Whose moons the long-familiar stars occlude—
Whose living sunsets stir
With visions of the timelessness we crave,
And thou didst ride a wave
That gathered solemn music to its breast,
And breaking, shook our strand with thought's unrest,
Till men far inland heard its mighty call
Where the young mornings vault the world's blue wall.

* * * * * * *

O vision wide and keen!
Which knew, untaught, that pains to joyance are
As night unto the star
That on the effacing dawn must burn unseen.
And thou didst know what meat
Was torn to give us milk,
What countless worms made possible the silk
That robes the mind, what plan
Drew as a bubble from old infamies
And fen-pools of the past
The shy and many-colored soul of man.
Yea! thou hast seen the lees
In that rich cup we lift against the day,
Seen the man-child at his disastrous play—
His shafts without a mark,
His fountains flowing downward to the dark,
His maiming and his bars,
Then turned to see
His vatic shadow, cast athwart the stars,
And his strange challenge to infinity.

But who am I to speak,
Far down the mountain, of its altar-peak,
Or cross on feeble wings,
Adventurous, the oceans in thy mind?
We of a wider day's bewilderings
For very light seem blind,
And fearful of the gods our hands have formed.
Some lift their eyes and seem
To see at last the lofty human scheme
Fading and toppling as a sunset stormed
By wind and evening, with the stars in doubt.

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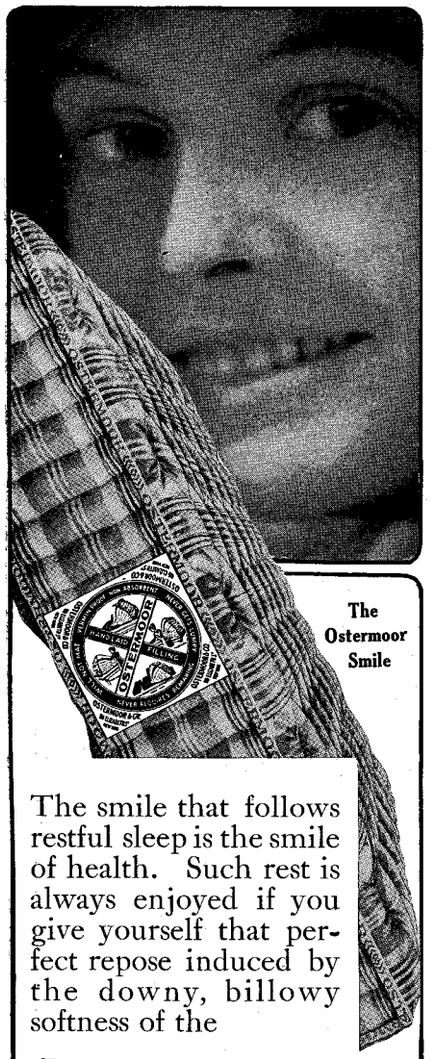

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Dust-proof Satin Finish Ticking, $1.50 more
Mercerized French Art Twills, $3.00 more

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And some cry, "On to Brotherhood!" And some
(Their Dream's high music dumb)
"Nay! let us hide in roses all our chains,
Tho all the lamps go out!
Let us accept our lords!
Time's tensions move not save to subtler pains!"
And over all the Silence is as swords . . .
Wherefore be near us in our day of choice,
Lest Hell's red choirs rejoice;
And may our counsels be
More wise, more kindly, for the thought of thee;
And may our deeds attest
Thy covenant of fame
To men of after-years that see thy name
Held like a flower by Honor to her breast.
Thy station in our hearts long since was won—
Safe from the jealous years—
Thou of whose love, thou of whose thews and tears
We rest most certain of when day is done
And formless shadows close upon the sun!

Thou wast a star ere death's long night shut down,
And for thy brows the crown
Was graven ere the birth-pangs, and thy bed
Is now of hallowed marble, and a fane
Among the mightier dead:
More blameless than thine own what soul hath stood?
Dost thou lie deaf until another Reign,
Or hear as music o'er thy head
The ceaseless trumpets of the war for Good?
Ah, thou! ah, thou!
Stills God thy question now?

Robert Browning

By Henry Van Dyke

How blind the toil that burrows like a mole,
In winding graveyard pathways underground,
For Browning lineage! What if men have found
Poor footmen or rich merchants on the roll
Of his forebears? Did they beget his soul?
Nay, for he came of ancestry renowned
Through all the world—the poets laurel-crowned
With wreaths from which the autumn takes no toll.

The blazons on his coat-of-arms are these:
The flaming sign of Shelley's heart on fire,
The golden globe of Shakespeare's human stage,
The staff and scrip of Chaucer's pilgrimage,
The rose of Dante's deep, divine desire,
The tragic mask of wise Euripides.

Mesmerism

By Ezra Pound

"And a cat's in the water-butt."—Robert Browning

Aye, you're a man that! ye old mesmerizer!
Tyin' your meanin in seventy swadelin's,
One must of needs be a hang'd early riser
To catch you at worm turning. Holy Odd's body-kins!

"Cat's i' the water-butt!" Thought's in your verse-barrel,
Tell us this thing rather, then we'll believe you,
You, Master Bob Browning, spite your apparel
Jump to your sense and give praise as we'd lief do.

You wheeze as a head-cold long-tonsiled Calliope,
But, God! what a sight you ha' got o' our in'ards,
Mad as a hatter but surely no Myope,
Broad as all ocean and leanin' mankin'ards.

Heart that was big as the bowels of Vesuvius,
Words that were wing'd as her sparks in eruption,
Eagled and thundered as Jupiter Pluvius,
Sound in your wind past all signs o' corruption.

Here's to you, Old Hippety-hop o' the accents,
True to the Truth's sake and crafty dissector,
You grabbed at the gold sure; had no need to pack cents
Into your versicles. Clear sight's elector!

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

A DEMOCRATIC KING

MANY European monarchs have tried to bridge the gap between themselves and the people, but very few, says the New York *Tribune*, were ever as successful as the late King Frederick VIII. of Denmark. He was very democratic, and did not like any more ceremony than was absolutely necessary. Lonely walks and slumming expeditions were his peculiar delight, so much so that he often got into dangerous places. Says *The Tribune:*

A visitor in Copenhagen was startled one day by hearing a small boy dart across the sidewalk at his elbow and shout:

"How do you do, Mr. King?"

"Thanks for your kind inquiry, my boy, and how are father and mother and sister Muriel?" replied an affable gentleman, who was strolling alone in a plain business suit.

The visitor recognized King Frederick, who was taking his morning airing.

It was only a fifteen minutes' walk from Charlottenlund Castle, the King's summer home, to Hoidore, the summer palace of his sisters, Queen Alexandra of England, and Dagmar, the Empress Dowager of Russia. But their thrones of royal exclusiveness were so different from their brother's that it tended to create a ceremonial barrier between them.

The neighborhood of the castle is rather thickly populated by small tradesmen and their families. Among these the King wandered about freely, making himself a simple, kindly neighbor of them all. He would frequently drop in on a cottage neighbor without notice and spend an hour in local gossip. He always refused a body-guard and seldom had an attendant and never more than one. When his royal sisters arrived for the summer he would provide detectives from the Danish service to protect them, then go out wandering alone among the very people his sleuths were watching.

In Copenhagen King Frederick wandered with equal freedom; even into the narrow lanes and by-streets of the suburbs he would go unprotected.

He indulged in this same habit of lonely wandering when abroad. Meeting a fellow visitor in Paris one day when he was Crown Prince, he listened with great interest to the other's recital of the extraordinary sights he had seen the night before while visiting some of the worst quarters of the city under guidance of the police. The Crown Prince at once insisted on making a similar excursion. Knowing the danger from Apaches and other denizens of the underworld, the other man, unable to dissuade his royal companion, sought the advice of M. Gambetta, then chief of the parliamentary Budget Committee. A Cabinet meeting was called and the Minister of Foreign Affairs was instructed to request the royal visitor to abandon his slumming expedition, declaring the administration could not accept so great a responsibility. The Prince, rather than cause any embarrassment, canceled his plans, but blamed himself severely for not keeping his purpose to himself at the outset and taking his tour quietly.

(*Continued on page* 1112)

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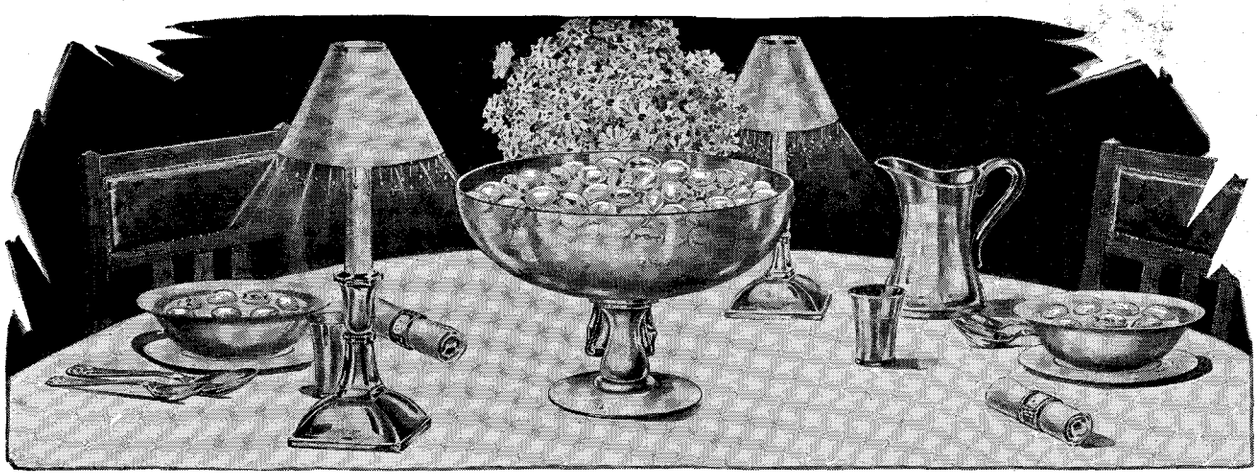

Serve This Dish

At Our Cost, Madam

Serve It Tonight

We Pay the Grocer

We propose this to you, Mrs. Housewife.

Go buy at your grocer's—for 15 cents—a package of Puffed Rice. Take with you the coupon printed on this page.

Then the grocer will give you—at our expense—a 10-cent package of Puffed Wheat.

Serve the Puffed Rice for breakfast—in cream, or mixed with fruit.

But serve the Puffed Wheat—like bread or crackers—in cold, rich milk.

Serve it for luncheon or supper, between meals or at bedtime.

Learn how the crisp, porous, nut-like grains taste in a bowl of milk.

Prof. Anderson's Supper

These curious foods—Puffed Wheat and Puffed Rice—were invented by Prof. Anderson.

Millions of dishes every month are served on morning tables.

And never was a breakfast so enticing.

But summer is coming, and a summer delight is Puffed Wheat or Puffed Rice in Milk.

The grains are as crisp as crackers—four times as porous as bread.

They melt in the mouth like snow-flakes. They are whole-grain foods.

A hundred times in the coming hot weather you'll want this delightful dish.

So we gladly buy one package for you—to let you find it out.

Foods Shot from Guns

Each grain is puffed by an internal steam explosion.

The grains are sealed up in bronze-steel guns. Then the guns are revolved for sixty minutes in a heat of 550 degrees.

The moisture in the grain is turned to steam by this terrific heat. When the guns are unsealed that steam explodes.

All the granules of grain are literally blasted to pieces, so digestion can instantly act. That was the main object of the inventor.

The grains are puffed to eight times normal size, but the coats of the grain are not broken.

In every kernel a myriad cells are created, each surrounded by toasted walls.

The result is delicious, digestible grain—the most enticing cereals that you ever knew.

Like Toasted Nuts

These foods are served with sugar and cream—they are mixed with fruit—they are served in milk.

They taste like toasted nuts.

So girls use them in candy making. Boys eat them dry like peanuts, when at play.

Chefs use them in frosting cake, or to garnish a dish of ice cream. All because of their nut-like taste.

Good for Ten Cents

Our offer is this:

Buy from your grocer one package of Puffed Rice, price 15 cents.

Take this coupon with you, and the grocer will give you one package of Puffed Wheat.

We will pay the grocer ten cents for your package of Puffed Wheat.

Thus you get both these foods, and pay for only one.

This offer is made so you may try both of them—so you may mix them—and to induce you to try them in milk.

It means ten cents to you if you act now.

Cut out this coupon, lay it aside, and present it when you go to the store.

Sign and Present to Your Grocer 13

Good in United States or Canada Only

This Certifies that I, this day, bought one package of Puffed Rice, and my grocer included free with it one package of Puffed Wheat.

*Name*_____

To the Grocer

We will remit you ten cents for this coupon when mailed to us, properly signed by the customer, with your assurance that the stated terms were complied with.

The Quaker Oats Company
Chicago

*Address*_____

*Dated*_____ *1912.*

This coupon not good if presented after June 25, 1912. Grocers must send all redeemed coupons to us by July 1st.

NOTE: No family is entitled to present more than one coupon. If your grocer should be out of either Puffed Wheat or Puffed Rice, hold the coupon until he gets new stock. As every jobber is well supplied, he can get more stock very quickly.

Ten-Cent Coupon Good Only When Puffed Rice is Purchased

Puffed Wheat, 10c
Puffed Rice, 15c
Except in Extreme West

The Quaker Oats Company

Sole Makers—Chicago

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You can well afford to buy tires built as only

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are built at a reasonable advance in first cost over tires made in the ordinary way.

After-season economy is the only economy that appeals to the experienced motorist.

First costs may be alluring, but last costs are the real costs.

And because this is true, the four immense tire organizations that are combining their skill to build United States Tires, are interested only in putting values into them that will prove their economy to you when the season is over.

United States Tires are made as no other tires in the world are made.

United States Tire Co.
New York
Dealers Everywhere

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

(*Continued from page* 1110)

The King was a frequent visitor to Paris, despite the fact that his father, throughout his reign of forty years, made it a point never to set foot on French soil, owing to the refusal of Napoleon III. to help Denmark in its resistance to the Austro-Prussian coalition. But Frederick was not a man of prejudices, and, being a genial, humorous personality, was very popular in the French capital. He keenly enjoyed the Parisian theaters.

His lack of prejudice was also especially marked in the way he reconciled himself to the Social Democrats, whom he received at the palace on official occasions. The fact that there were Socialists in his kingdom made him wretched, but it never influenced his bearing toward them. He was actually grieved because he could not wisely receive at the castle some of the delegates to the Social Democratic Congress, which met in Copenhagen in 1910.

King Frederick was a great admirer of America. He never lost an opportunity to greet prominent visitors from this country. When Rear Admiral Badger's squadron visited Denmark a year ago, the King visited the ships and not only greeted the officers but went about the deck chatting with the sailors.

The New York *Evening Post* gives us this brief biographical sketch:

Christian Frederick was proclaimed King of Denmark as Frederick VIII. on January 30, 1906, after the death of Christian IX., the aged King, who was dean of the crowned heads of Europe, father of King George of Greece, of the Queen Mother Alexandra of Great Britain, the Empress Dowager of Russia, and grandfather of King Haakon VII. of Norway.

King Frederick VIII. was born at Copenhagen, June 3, 1843. He was as popular with the people of Denmark as was his father, and was exceedingly democratic in his habits, moving about freely in the streets of Copenhagen without escort of any kind. He was brought up with great simplicity, but was a man of wide cultivation, well abreast of all modern movements in art, literature, and science. He was associated with many learned associations, at home and abroad. While seldom openly identifying himself with political questions, he took an active part in all public movements. He was at one time Chancellor of Copenhagen University and head of the Freemasons of Denmark. He was an active promoter of philanthropic objects. In the Army, of which he was once Inspector-General, he introduced many reforms, by which the lot of the private soldiers was much benefited.

Several months ago, while taking his customary walk, he had a sudden seizure and was compelled to return to the palace. Later it was announced that he had suffered a chill, but the exact nature of his malady was not disclosed. Two weeks later he suffered a relapse, and considerable anxiety was exprest as to his condition. On April 11 he left Copenhagen for the Riviera.

As Prince Christian he married Princess Louise of Sweden and Norway on July 28, 1869, at Stockholm. The Princess was reputed to be the tallest and richest Princess in Europe, inheriting large fortunes both from Prince Frederick of the Netherlands and Prince Charles of Sweden. The children of this marriage are Prince Christian, Prince Karl, Prince Harald, Princess Ingeborg, Princess Thyra, Prince Gustav, and Princess Dagmar.

A GLORIFIED BOARDING-HOUSE

WOMEN are reaping fame in so many fields that feminine success has become an old story, but it remained for Miss Margaret Murray, of Chicago, to achieve distinction as a boarding-house keeper. Miss Murray retired the other day at eighty, after successfully conducting a model boarding-house for fifty years; and fourteen men, all of whom had been with her for periods of from fifteen to forty-five years, left her little brick house in the heart of the manufacturing district without the slightest hope of finding another place anything like as satisfactory as hers. She gave a little farewell banquet on the night before the departure of her boarders, says the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, and was toasted as "the paragon of boarding-house keepers," "the most wonderful boarding-house keeper in the world," and "the best boarding-house keeper in all history." Of course it is possible that their praise was exaggerated, but her career has its lessons, and the great army of boarders and their landladies may find in it a hint or two. Says the Philadelphia paper:

There are no statistics on boarding-house keepers to test the exact truth of these encomiums. But the facts in the case would seem to prove beyond cavil that, even if Miss Murray were not the best boarding-house keeper in history, she at least is to be numbered among the chosen few.

One may best judge the hold she had upon her boarders by the term of years each one has been with her. Here is the list of her boarders and the number of years each stayed.

Cass Stewart, official of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, who became a boarder with Miss Murray before the Chicago fire, forty-five years.

Inspector John Wheeler, of the Chicago Police Department, who became a boarder when he was a patrolman, thirty-four years.

Neil McIntyre, architect, twenty-nine years.

Edward Cooney, policeman, twenty-six years.

John Cassidy, of the Central Trust Company of Illinois, twenty-two years.

Daniel O'Connor, broker, twenty years.

Timothy Daley, policeman, eighteen years.

Michael Daley, his son, seventeen years old, fifteen years.

Edward Beal, buyer for a department store, fifteen years.

Dr. W. A. Quinn, eighteen years.

Dr. William H. McCarthy, sixteen years.

Frank Hoy, fifteen years.

Samuel Wilson, fifteen years.

Dr. Charles W. Imwall, fifteen years.

(*Continued on page* 1114)

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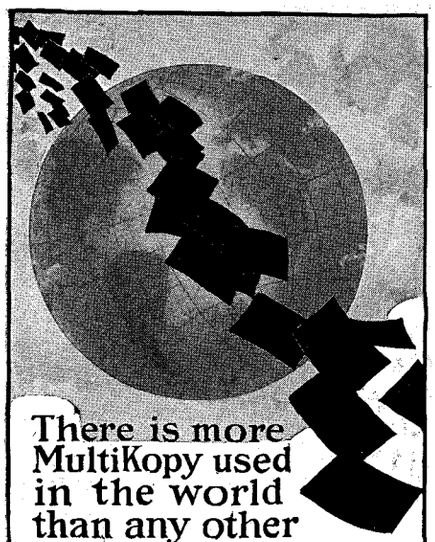

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

(*Continued from page* 1112)

One perhaps might wonder why there was no boarder who had been with her throughout the full fifty years she kept a boarding-house. Miss Murray explained this at the banquet.

"Michael O'Flaherty," she remarked, feelingly, "was my first boarder. I never knew a man who liked good coffee so well or could eat so much boiled ham as O'Flaherty. He sat at my table three times a day for thirty years. It was through no fault of his own that he quit me. He died, poor man."

The food served at Miss Murray's table seems to have woven a sort of hypnotic spell about her boarders. Some of them went away—or tried to—and in every instance they came fluttering back like fascinated birds. Some of her boarders used to say that, once a boarder with Miss Murray, always her boarder.

There was Officer Timothy Daley, for instance. He began boarding with Miss Murray eighteen years ago. He didn't want to leave her, but he fell in love. The big policeman knew that if he married he would have to leave the boarding-house because his bride had declared flatly that she would not marry him unless he set up housekeeping. For a long time Officer Daley debated with himself, matrimony pulling on one side and Miss Murray's cooking tugging on the other.

In this battle his heart finally won. He married and left Miss Murray's boarding-house to live in a cozy flat of his own. A little son, Michael Daley, blest his union. But in a few years his wife died. Right after the funeral Officer Daley took his baby and went back to Miss Murray. He has been there ever since, and so has his boy.

Then there was Inspector Wheeler. Several years ago the inspector's brother built himself a new house, and thought it would be fine to have the inspector live there with him. The inspector liked the idea of living with his own kin, but he put off going as long as possible.

Finally he packed his belongings and stole away to his new home.

But he was ill at ease in his new quarters. His brother and his brother's wife and his gay young nieces and nephews wondered to see him sit in moody silence and to hear him pace the floor of his room until far into the night. Then one morning his room in his brother's luxurious home was found empty. The inspector had packed his things and gone back to Miss Murray's in the night.

Now, sad to relate, these fourteen steady boarders—all bachelors—who, one may say, never have known any home but Miss Murray's boarding-house, have been left orphans by her retirement from business. Some have tried other boarding-houses; others have moved into hotels. For them the future looks dark.

The beginning of Miss Murray's career as a model boarding-house keeper was by no means accidental. She fitted herself by patient study, experiment, and hard work. Her preparation for the undertaking was as systematic and methodical as her work in after years. In her old age she is able to formulate certain rules which, she claims, will, if lived up to, enable other boarding-house keepers to achieve success. Many of the rules are merely what would occur to any one of sense, but some others are a little out of the ordinary. For example:

Don't run too much to style. A man would rather have a thick, juicy beefsteak than cut glass and fancy silver.

Put everything on the table at once and let the boarders help themselves.

Cater to individual appetites. If one man wants his steak well done and another wants it rare, cook their steaks separately.

Bad coffee has been responsible for more boarding-house failures than any other one thing.

Do your own cooking.

Have all men as your boarders or all women. Never try to mix men and women. As boarders they won't mix. Men are preferable.

Mother your men. Darn their socks and sew their buttons on, keep their clothes in repair, and attend to their laundry.

Let your boarders play poker if they want to, but stop the game at midnight, and don't let them play for high stakes.

Be an easy boss. Make your boarders your boys. Listen to their troubles. Give them advice when they ask it. Remember the boarding-house is their home as well as yours.

"Most people," she said, "think men are hard to cook for. They are not. I have had no difficulty in pleasing my men.

"Cooney liked his steak well done; Inspector Wheeler liked his so rare that the blood followed the knife. Dr. Quinn liked it pounded before cooking; Beal liked it with just a little melted butter for gravy; Tim Daley liked brown gravy and plenty of it. It didn't take much longer to send the meat to the table the way they wanted it, and it didn't cost any more."

"Why didn't you take in women as boarders?" Miss Murray was asked.

"Men and women don't mix well in a boarding-house," she replied. "If men don't care for the women they don't like them around, and if they do care for them there are sure to be unpleasant complications. I decided at the outset to have only men as boarders. They are not so fussy as women."

Miss Murray prepared many appetizing dishes from recipes all her own. Her boiled ham and corned beef especially had a wide reputation. She tells of a casual beggar who called at her back door twenty years ago, got a taste of her boiled ham, and has been coming regularly once a week ever since for a feast of ham. Cass Stewart, her oldest boarder, says that the first cup of her coffee he drank was the best he had ever tasted in all his life, and it got better every day through the forty-five years he lived with her. For enthusiastic praise of her, listen to this from Inspector Wheeler:

"She is the most wonderful woman that ever lived," he said. "She has a great business head, but when it came to charging for board she always has been altogether too easy. The boys used to insist upon paying more than she asked, but she wouldn't hear of it.

(*Continued on page* 1116)

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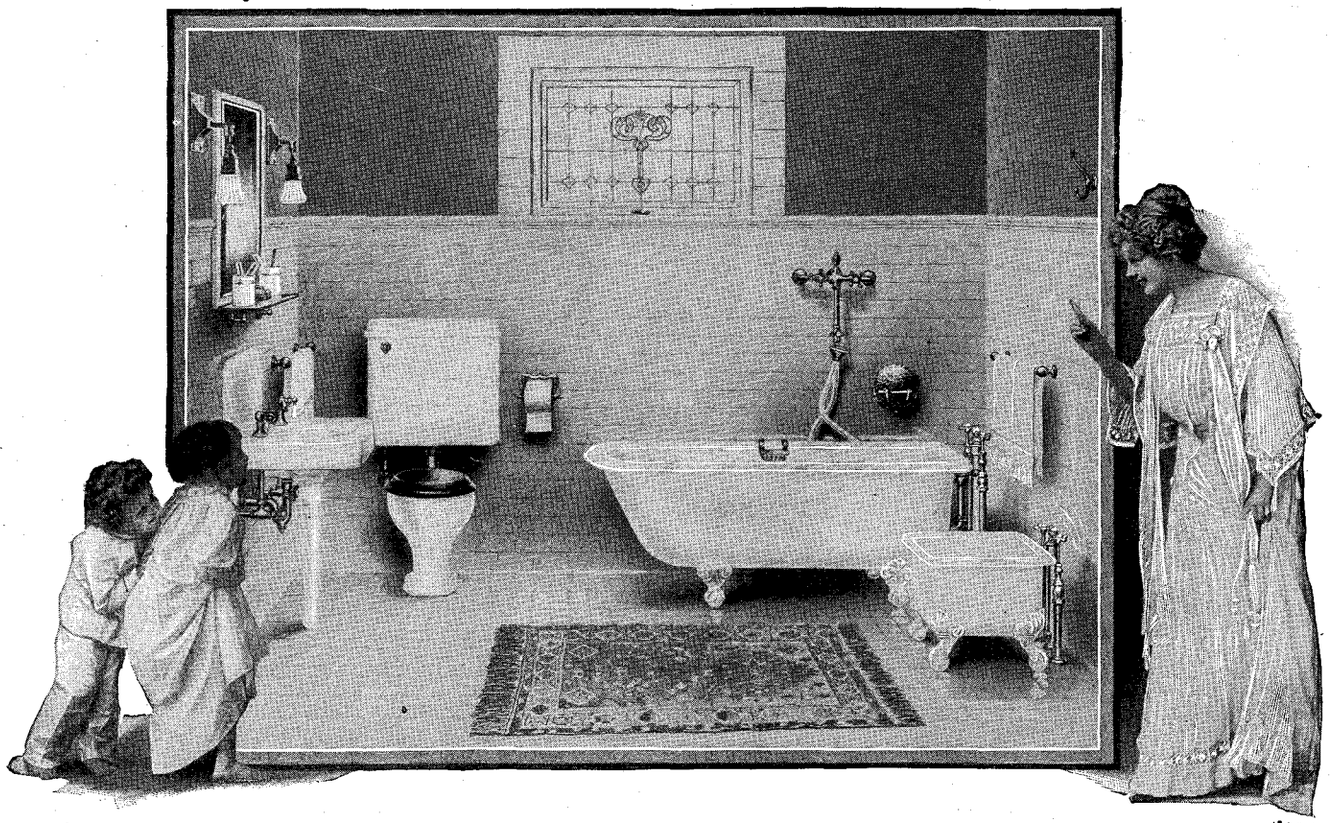

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The FISK HEAVY CAR TYPE Tire is made in every style, *to fit any rim.* All Fisk Tires are identical in construction and quality. FISK PURE PARA TUBES have a lasting quality and superlative element of economy that *cannot* be found in *any compounded tube.*

Two New Anti-Skid Tires

Send for Description of our Two New Anti-Skid Treads—the Bailey Tread, that has more buttons than any other on the market, and the Fisk Town Car Tread, an effective tread with an attractively substantial appearance that speaks for its non-skidding qualities.

Legions Of Fisk Enthusiasts

We rest our case on the verdict of our customers—anywhere and everywhere—including thousands whose names we have never heard and will never know.

We do this because our records show that it is safe for us to take this stand.

It is the percentage of tires that the manufacturer never hears of after they leave the factory that determines the real strength or weakness of any product.

Fisk Service Means mileage, direct representation in all large cities, distribution through the most reliable dealers and an honest interest that every tire that leaves the Fisk factory shall give its maximum value to the purchaser.

THE FISK RUBBER COMPANY

Dept. D Chicopee Falls, Mass.

Direct Factory Branches in 35 Cities

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

(*Continued from page* 1114)

"Every one of us was so proud of our boarding-house we were always taking our friends home to dine with us. I have taken as many as five to dinner at a time, but not one cent would Miss Murray take for them. She insisted on considering them her guests.

"She is the best-hearted woman in the world. No tramp was ever turned away from her door. From the number of tramps that visited her, I think every tramp in the United States had her address. The boarders used to feel that she was being imposed upon and many times have headed off the beggar and sent him away, but invariably Miss Murray would interfere and summon the vagrant back and set him down in the kitchen to a hearty meal. She used to say she didn't have much, but no needy person should ever be turned away from her door.

"Many a time ten or twelve tramps have knocked at her back door of a morning. If she fed these vagrants her boarders had to clothe them. She would levy upon us for all our old suits, hats, shoes, and overcoats, so she could give them to any 'needy' person who came along.

"She was particularly fond of cats and dogs, and we generally had a cat and four or five kittens in the boarding-house in various stages of growing up. One winter day a long time ago a tramp dog came to the window and shivered and shuddered and looked appealingly into the warm room. Miss Murray let him in, and when we came home to supper that evening we found him occupying a cushion behind the stove. He was the most God-forsaken, ornery, dirty cur I ever saw. But he was fed and cared for during twenty-five years.

"And here we old orphans are out in the world and helpless," added Inspector Wheeler. "Not one of us ever is going to be satisfied anywhere else."

GOVERNOR WEST AND THE CONVICTS

THE Oregon penitentiary used to be considered a veritable house of horrors. Convicts were flogged to death, driven mad by torture, drowned by too liberal application of the "water-cure," crippled by beatings with clubs, and blinded by vitriol. It was to escape tortures of this kind that Harry Tracy, the desperado, made his blood-red dash for liberty through several States a few years ago. So Verne Hardin Porter tells us in *Collier's Weekly.* Under the old régime the prison was not only a place in which criminals were subjected to dehumanizing treatment, but it was also a considerable burden on the taxpayers of the State. And nobody took the trouble to try to improve conditions until after Oswald West became Governor last year. Governor West soon learned that the reformation of the Salem penitentiary was a big undertaking, but he was in the habit of taking hold of big jobs, and, in the face of much public criticism, began in a short time to put some of his own reform theories into effect. At the time of his inauguration the maintenance of the convicts was costing the State $40,000 a year; now they are earning profits for the State and wages for themselves. But that is only the financial side of the story, which is small in comparison with the human side. To quote Mr. Porter:

Governor Oswald West, who has changed the facts of that recent yesterday of prison administration, is the U'Ren of the "honor system." He first broke into political conferences as State Railroad Commissioner.

With sledge-hammer and note-book he tramped over all of Oregon's Harriman-owned railways, testing ties. When the Democrats wanted some one to run for Governor they cast about for a man who had done something, and found "available timber" in West. And, in spite of his frankly profest faith in human nature and an uncomfortably strong sense of right and wrong, they put him—cowboy hat, soft shirt, sledge and note-book, and all—upon the stump against the antiprimary machine, and he won. The Governor was a butcher-boy twenty or so years ago, then he became a sheep-herder on the Oregon ranges, and later a prospector in the Klondike.

Out of these experiences he has evolved a fine faith in the common man. After six months of the honor system a man on the street asked him if he still retained that faith. It was at a street-meeting in Portland. Climbing on a soap-box, Governor West answered the question. He spoke into a sea of drizzle-covered umbrellas. (In Oregon it "drizzles" and does not rain.) Over his head a stereopticon was flashing scenes from Oregon highways upon a draggled canvas.

"Men," he said, pointing here at a photograph of the road-work done by the convicts and there at a photograph of road-work done under Oregon's old political road-building scheme, "that's the way I answer the critics. That's the way I show that my boys have made good."

West went into office a year ago quoting Emerson and Voltaire and Montaigne, and he is still quoting them. He agreed with Emerson that distrust is expensive, and that "we make by distrust the thief, the burglar, the incendiary, and, by the court and the jail, we keep him so." So he set about trying to save souls and money at the same time, for no shrewd politician forgets that the pocketbook counts the votes. He sought for a solution of the combined moral and financial problems, and the "honor system" was the result. This honor system is simplicity itself. It means merely that the convict gives his word of honor that while on parole he will not attempt to escape, and that he will do all in his power to live straight and do right. When West first released a batch of convicts on their words of honor his enemies all shouted that it was incredible that a criminal knew the meaning of "honor." But West's boys have proved the criminal does.

Now there was the case of Billy Mack. He was, and is, a lifer, a murderer. He killed his man in a quarrel over the price

(*Continued on page* 1118)

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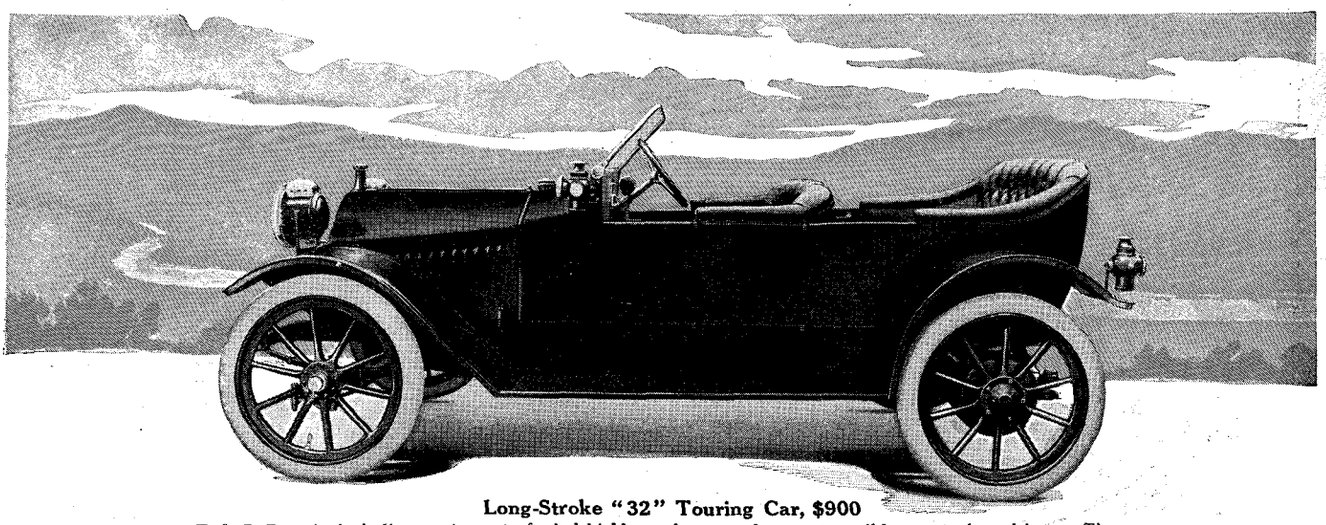
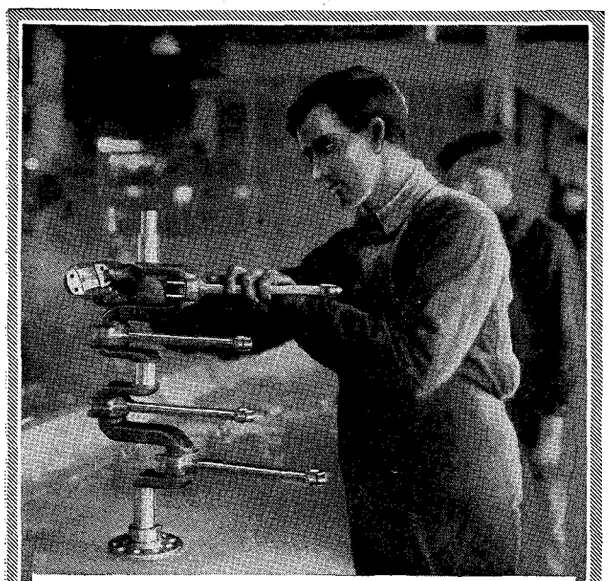


Long-Stroke "32" Touring Car, $900

F. O. B. Detroit, including equipment of windshield, gas lamps and generator, oil lamps, tools and horn. Three speeds forward and reverse; sliding gears. Four cylinder motor, 3¼-inch bore and 5½-inch stroke. Bosch magneto. 106-inch wheelbase; 32 x 3½-inch tires. Color, Standard Hupmobile Blue. **Roadster, $900.**



Here is shown the assembly of crankshaft and connecting rods; and the careful adjustment of the connecting rod bearings.

Please note the center main bearing and the extra-generous length of the two end bearings. A third crankshaft bearing is unusual in a motor cast en bloc, except in cars of $2500 or higher.

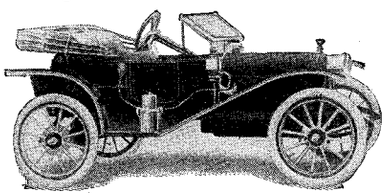
So, in the $900 Hupmobile, the crankshaft has three instead of two supports to help it withstand the strains to which this part necessarily is subjected.

Three main bearings give the shaft 50 per cent more support; they reduce friction, thereby promoting easy running and greater power development; they reduce very greatly the liability of bending and breaking the shaft.

The adjustment of the connecting rod bearing takes place in importance with the machining and grinding of the cylinders, the careful scraping of the main bearings, the assembling and adjusting of the multiple disc clutch, the assembling of the three-speed transmission, and of the full floating rear axle--all contributes to the smooth-running and the great power-efficiency of the long-stroke motor.

And all through, each separate part is tested and inspected, inspected and tested; the motors tested and run in on the block; the chassis tested on the road.

All this high-grade construction, skilled workmanship, and vigilance to assure long service and satisfaction to the owner.



Standard 20 H. P. Runabout, $750

F. O. B. Detroit, with same power plant that took the world-touring car around the world—4 cylinders, 20 H. P., sliding gears, Bosch magneto. Equipped with top, windshield, gas lamps, and generator, oil lamps, tools and horn. Roadster, 110-inch wheel-base, $850.

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That this belief is justified, is proven by the large proportion of Hupmobile sales that come through Hupmobile owners and their recommendations to others.

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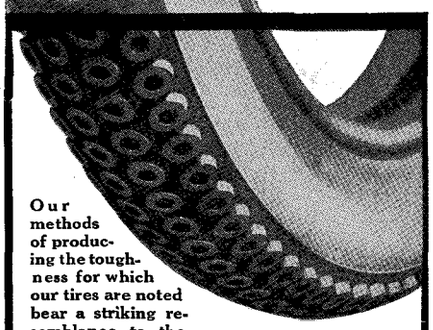
Giving rubber a toughness like that of alloy steel



Our methods of producing the toughness for which our tires are noted bear a striking resemblance to the modern science of fine steel making. Where the steel maker uses nickel, vanadium and other alloys to impart marvelous life and strength to high speed steel for very severe strain and wear we have developed a process of compounding pure rubber with purest pulverized zinc oxide magnesia and other chemical products which, with the right degree of heat, make the tread of

PENNSYLVANIA

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This wearing quality, together with the greater weight and thickness of the Vacuum Cup Tread, enables us to attach to each tire a definite printed guarantee of 4000 *actual* miles, stipulating the most liberal terms the tire user could desire.

In addition we guarantee the Vacuum Cup Tires not to skid on wet or greasy pavements, or we take them back, after a reasonable trial, at the purchase price.

For Economy, Satisfaction, and Safety, equip your car with Vacuum Cup Tires.

If you don't know just where to get this equipment write us for nearest dealer's name.

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Mother-of-pearl set in gold and white enamel borders, with diamond centers.

They *Go in like a needle* without marring the stiffest shirt front
And *Hold like an anchor*
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Booklet on Request

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101 Chestnut St., Newark, N. J.
Makers of the famous Krementz Collar Button.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

(*Continued from page* 1116)

of a drink. He had no money for his defense, and his wife's aged and infirm parents mortgaged their little plot of ground, their all, that he might hire an attorney. Notwithstanding, Mack was convicted and sent to the penitentiary for life.

Some months later Governor West heard that the old folks were about to lose their farm through a foreclosure of the mortgage. He sent for Billy.

"If you were a free man," the Governor asked, "how long would it take you to pay off that mortgage?"

Billy pondered. "Six months," he finally said.

"Very well," snapt the Chief Executive, "go out and get a job—anywhere, just so it is a good job. Stay with it until you have paid off that mortgage. Then go back to the penitentiary and report to the warden again."

Mack disappeared. Two or three weeks later he wrote to the Governor and said he had a good job and was saving money. On January 14 of this year he reappeared at the penitentiary.

"I'm back," he announced to the warden with a grin. "That mortgage is paid off."

West took office a little more than a year ago, but for several months his time was taken up by an unruly legislature. But all of these months he had convict reform in his general scheme of things. High cost of living and the rapidly increasing expenses of the State were the reasons he gave to the public for putting the reform into effect—West has no delusion that people generally share his horror of the very necessity for prisons.

He began by dropping in for six-o'clock breakfast with the convicts, and one of the things which struck him forcibly was their yearning for kindness and for sympathy. They responded readily to his advances, and he soon got to know many of them as men who had gone wrong from waywardness and not because they were criminals at heart. He also learned that the regulations in force at that time were debasing. We read on:

One day, after studying the convicts for three or four months, the Governor called twenty or more of them about him in the penitentiary ward-room and made them a straightforward proposal. They were men he had himself picked for the test. One of them was a murderer, one was an expert safe-cracker.

"Boys," began West, "you are costing the State too much money—$13 a month, each of you. And the worst part of it is you are not doing yourselves any good and you are doing a whole lot of harm perhaps. You are rotting morally and physically and mentally, and it is costing the State a whole lot of money to let you rot. Now I want you to go to work at work that will help the State and work that will help you. I am going to ask each of you to give me his word of honor not to escape, and in return I am going to give you good outside jobs, where you can earn a little money for yourselves and a little money for the State."

There was a gasp of astonishment from the group of convicts.

The MONOPLEX HORN

Warns Instantly
The distinctive voice of the Monoplex responds instantly to the lightest touch on the special steering-wheel button, leaving hands and feet free to handle the car.

Effectively
The Monoplex conserves noise and nerves. Its signal may be short and abrupt, or long and insistent, according to the pressure on the button.

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Uses one-quarter the current and costs less than half as much as a motor horn—soon pays for itself in battery saving alone. Operates economically on ignition battery or dry cells.

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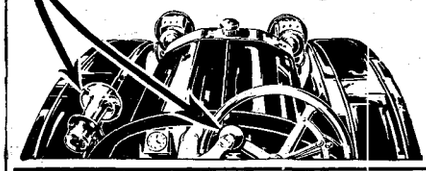

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Depends largely on a knowledge of the whole truth about self and sex and their relation to life and health. This knowledge does not come intelligently of itself, nor correctly from ordinary everyday sources.

Sexology
(*Illustrated*)
by William H. Walling, A.M., M.D., imparts in a clear, wholesome way, in one volume:
Knowledge a Young Man Should Have.
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Puritan Pub. Co., 777 Perry Bldg., Phila., Pa.

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"And, furthermore," added the Governor, as if by afterthought, "you won't be guarded and you won't have to wear stripes."

Within a week these men were distributed among the different State institutions at Salem—the Asylum for the Insane, the Asylum Farm, the Tuberculosis Sanitarium, the State Industrial School for Boys, and the School for Dependent Children. They were not guarded, nor branded, nor watched. They were West's first "honor men."

Hardly a month later the penitentiary rolls showed more than 150 convicts at large, guarded only by their individual "words of honor." The prison-rolls now show that more than 200 "honor men" are at work outside the prison walls. Some are at work at the State institutions, earning $1 a day, twenty-five cents of which goes into their own personal bank accounts. Others are working on farms in counties distant from the penitentiary. Gangs of others are scattered over the State on road-building work. They have their own camps and their "honor men" bosses. Not one wears stripes, not one is guarded.

Paroled men are working over the State under much the same conditions as the "honor men." Records for last year showed that Governor West had paroled sixty-eight. For most of them he got jobs, as he tries to do for all convicts when they are finally released. Not one convict released during West's administration has complained that he could not find work because he was an "ex-con." Shortly before the prison term of the convict expires, Governor West learns from him what he is best able to do and what sort of work he most prefers. When the man is freed, a job most to his liking usually is waiting for him.

Last year, under the honor system, the penitentiary bore all its own expenses and paid $2,000 into the State prison fund. And sixty-eight paroled men earned approximately $9,000. Every convict in Oregon may, if he desires, earn money for himself. The net results in dollars and cents are shown—the benefits to society and to the convict himself can not be computed. Mr. Porter continues:

During the year twelve men escaped, but only six of the twelve were "honor men," and "honor men" assisted in the capture of nearly all of the fugitives. Strange, too, is the fact that "repeaters," long looked upon by penologists as the most dangerous of convicts, have made the best "honor men." Two years ago, in contrast to the record of 1911, twenty-eight convicts escaped at one time. They were working under heavy guard on a county highway near Salem. Yet last year, without guard and without stripes, a force of "honor men" completed this same strip of road, and not one attempted to escape.

Unguarded, unstriped gangs of convicts have been sent to all parts of the State for road work. Not long ago thirty "honor men" went unguarded and unescorted from the penitentiary at Salem to Medford, 250 miles distant by train, pitched their tents by the roadside and began work. They are still there and at work. Only a week or so later twenty-five were sent to

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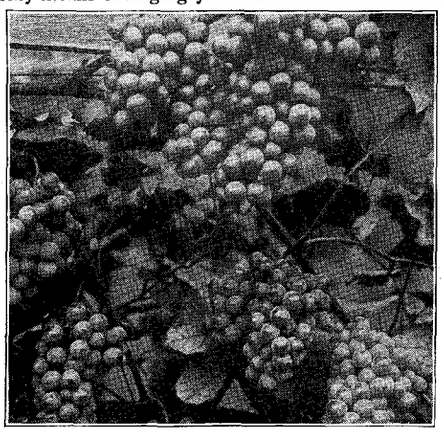
Which is exactly what you can do by drinking ARMOUR'S GRAPE JUICE—the grape juice that conserves for you all the wonderful health properties of the fresh fruit.

For, that grapes are Nature's choicest tonic has long been recognized by foreign doctors. Thousands of health seekers take the grape "cure" yearly.

ARMOUR'S GRAPE JUICE gives you your own "cure" daily and all the year 'round. A cure that only means indulging yourself in the most delicious of all beverages.



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No sweetening or dilution of any kind. Just pure *grape juice*—the most delightful of all beverages—preserved only by sterilization and air-tight bottling.

ARMOUR'S GRAPE JUICE is sold by grocers and druggists, at fountains, buffets, and clubs. It is the great family drink—for health and pleasure combined.

If your dealer cannot supply you with Armour's, we will send you a trial dozen pints for $3, express prepaid east of Omaha. Address Armour and Company, Dept. 122, Chicago.

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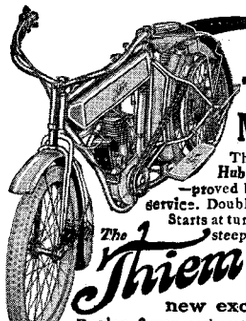

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The Thiem Two-Speed Hub is a complete success —proved by 7 years' heavy road service. Doubles efficiency of motor. Starts at turn of crank. Flies up steep hills or through deep sand as easily as over paved streets.

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Duplex 3-way carbureter *saves 25 per cent gasoline;* patented cushion spring seat and forks absorb *all shocks and jars;* handle bar control — your hands never off the handle bars. Quiet-running motor, long, large muffler pipe and *oil-tight motor case* make it the most noiseless and cleanest of motorcycles. Strong statements, but *facts.* Make us prove them.

Write for Catalog describing all the many exclusive advantages of the Thiem. A few territories still open *for high-class selling agents.*

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358 Cedar St., St. Paul, Minn.

work on the Crater Lake Road, more than thirty miles from civilization. They built what Governor West calls "the prettiest piece of road in the State of Oregon."

For several weeks a gang of "honor men" worked on the county roads near Sublimity, Ore. Upon the complaint of one farmer, who said he "did not feel safe with all of these unguarded crooks" about his place, the convicts were ordered back to the penitentiary. But before they departed the "honor men" were "guests of honor" at an outdoor dinner given by the women of Sublimity, in appreciation of their work. One hundred and fifty men and women—convict and farmer and member of the farmer's family—feasted at the same board.

One of the most striking instances of Governor West's faith in the convict is the case of No. 3615. He was considered one of the most dangerous prisoners in the penitentiary. Several times he had tried to escape. Once, by crawling through the prison sewer, he nearly succeeded. But it was for No. 3615 that Governor West called on the telephone one day while the "honor system" was yet young.

"Give him carfare and tell him to come down to my office," the Governor directed.

Naturally the warden protested. But West was firm.

It was No. 3615's first sight in years of the great world outside. A few minutes later, however, he walked into the Governor's private office.

"Things look pretty good outside?" the Executive asked.

No. 3615 said they did.

West looked him over carefully.

"Why didn't you try to make a run for it?" he asked, quizzically.

No. 3615 was plainly confused. He stuttered.

"Well," he finally answered, "it was the first time I could remember that any one took the trouble to trust me. I simply couldn't run away."

Then West got down to business.

"You are one of the best mechanics in the State," he said, "and I want you to help me out of a bad hole. You know as well as I do that our shoe-shop at the penitentiary isn't making good. It is expensive and unproductive. It ought to make enough shoes for all of our State institutions. Now tell me why it can't make enough for the penitentiary alone."

No. 3615 said the shoe-making machinery was old-fashioned and that the men weren't working with a will. The interview ended with West's telling the convict to take an hour's walk around town before returning to the penitentiary.

The next day the Governor sent for No. 3615 again.

"Go down to Portland," he instructed, "and look over the shoe-manufacturing plants there. Go anywhere it is necessary for you to go to make a full report to me of what is needed in the penitentiary shoe-shop. Stay as long as you think necessary, but when you come back I want you to tell me how we can make more shoes for less money."

When No. 3615 got to Portland he found the annual Rose Festival in full fling. The streets were jammed with thousands of merrymakers, but No. 3615 went on about his business. Several days later he returned to Salem. He had with him a note-

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book full of data and a pocket full of machinery circulars and plans. He turned all of the information he had gathered over to the Governor, with suggestions. These suggestions were straightway acted upon, new machinery was bought, the plant rejuvenated, and No. 3615 was put in charge. The penitentiary shoe-shop is now supplying all of the State institutions with shoes. It costs less to operate than the old plant.

For a long time Governor West did not have to express himself concerning the death penalty, but when the opportunity did arrive he made very spectacular use of it. As we read:

Jesse Webb had been tried and convicted for killing a rich rancher. He had fought hard for life—with his victim's money—but finally the day for his execution was set. In the Oregon penitentiary it had long been the custom to postpone luncheon on "hanging days" until after that event. So when, on the day set for the execution of Webb, the luncheon-gong rang at the usual time, the convicts, knowing that Webb was not to be hanged that day at least, set up a mighty cheer as they filed into the dining-hall.

There a strange scene awaited them. Webb had been placed at the head of one of the long tables. Before his plate was a small box, which he was instructed to open. Obeying, he found inside the hangman's rope, cut into short lengths. His wife and his daughter, who had fought hard for him, were ushered in and placed on his either side. They stood, each with one arm about the murderer, as the convicts filed past. Webb was permitted to receive a congratulatory handshake from each, and to each his daughter gave a length of the hangman's noose as a souvenir.

Governor West's critics seized upon the reprieving of Webb and the manner of its doing as material for a fresh onslaught. But West's purpose explained the reason for his spectacularity. He announced that he would place an anti-capital-punishment measure upon the initiative ballot at the coming November election. Friend and foe concede victory for the measure.

Jesse Hall was one of West's "boys" who did not keep his word. He was sentenced to serve fifteen years for larceny, and a few days after his conviction nearly succeeded in breaking out of the Multnomah County jail. But when he was sent to the penitentiary he gave his word of honor to the Governor not to escape. He was sent to work on a road near Salem. He "made a break for it" almost immediately, and captured and forced a rural mail-carrier to drive him toward the mountains.

News of Hall's flight was received by Governor West by telephone. Without wasting any time he got a high-powered automobile and started on the trail. "This is my affair," he answered those who protested against his risking his life.

Just as dusk was fading into night, the Governor and his party came upon a house near which Hall had been seen only a few hours before. Leading the posse, Governor West crawled through the underbrush in the direction of a camp-fire he could see glowing among the trees of a distant grove. Dimly the outlines of a man's body lying beside the fire could be seen.

"You stay here," West directed the

The Supremely Satisfactory Summer Smoke

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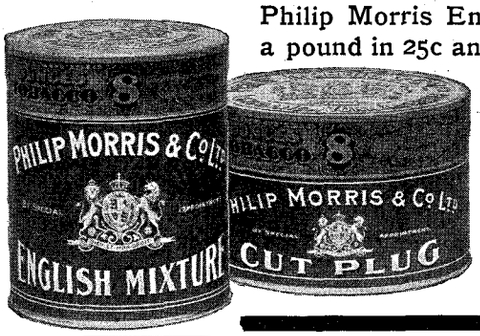
English Mixture and Cut Plug

Vacation time—when the pipe is the conventional and most convenient smoke—is a good time to try a *cool, ever-enjoyable* pipeful of "P. M."

Don't let your vacation pass without the real recreation of smoking "P. M."



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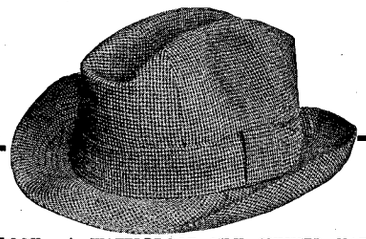

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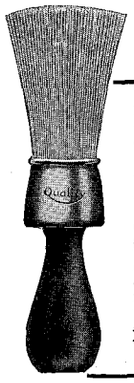

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Any-Angle Razor

You tilt the blade like this

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Note the pictures—a touch tilts the blade and there is your slanting stroke!

Nothing to learn, nothing to do but shave as you've always shaved!

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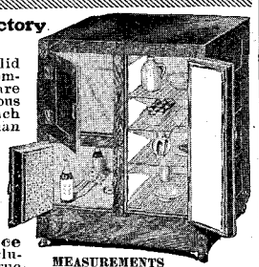
Direct from Factory to User

The exterior is solid oak. The food compartment and door are lined with the famous **opal glass.** 7-16-inch thick. "Better than marble." **Opal glass** is the most sanitary lining produced by science. It is as easily washed as a pane of glass. **Double refrigeration from every pound of ice is given** by our exclusive system of construction.



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Height 45 in. Width 36 in. Depth 21 in. Ice Capacity, 100 lbs.

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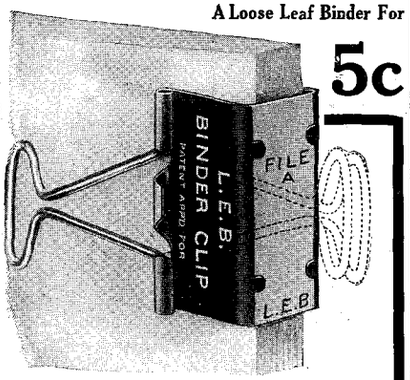

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others. "That's Hall, and I am going ahead."

He walked toward the camp-fire until he stood over the man. Hall was waking, but the Governor did not try to take the convict's gun. Hall started when he saw some one beside him, and jumped to his feet, his hand on his revolver.

"Who are you?" he demanded.

"I'm the man you broke your word to," answered the intruder. "I am Governor West."

PENNSYLVANIA'S "NEW BOSS"

THE uprising of the Progressives in the Republican party during the present campaign for the presidential nomination *may or may not result in the selection of* Colonel Roosevelt to head the ticket, but it has at least changed the fortunes of a number of powerful politicians of national importance, notably William Flinn, of Pennsylvania, whose success in the recent primary election enables him to overthrow Senator Boies Penrose as boss of the State machine, to which Penrose fell heir on the death of the late Matthew Stanley Quay. Flinn's long struggle in the Keystone State, and his opportune alliance with the Progressives, as narrated in the New York *Sun*, make an interesting story. The opposition newspapers in Pennsylvania attribute few wholesome motives to Flinn, but they all credit him with having his share of brains, courage, and tenacity. For fifteen years he has wanted a seat in the United States Senate, and, tho he was completely bowled out of politics soon after he got into it, he has plotted and worked constantly for the overthrow of the big men who turned him down, and who stood between him and the realization of his ambition. In the State convention he had himself elected national committeeman, displacing Penrose, dictated the platform, and picked the two candidates for State offices to be filled this fall. Says *The Sun:*

In addition to these things he has caused the twelve delegates-at-large to the Chicago convention to be instructed for Colonel Roosevelt, but from Mr. Flinn's view-point, as it is generally understood, this is the least of the things he has accomplished. For Mr. Flinn, despite his progressive platform and his support of Roosevelt, is believed to be for Mr. Flinn, first, last, and all the time. According to the popular notion, he is as ruthless in politics as he has been in fighting his way from the old sixth ward in Pittsburg, where he struggled and worked as a poor boy, to the fine house he occupies at the entrance to Highland Park.

There is nothing gentle or forgiving about him. He has none of the suavity ordinarily associated with political leadership. His is the mailed-fist brand of bossism.

Physically, Mr. Flinn is a big man. He is about six feet tall, and weighs something more than 200 pounds. He carries

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himself well. He has a head of thick, iron-gray hair, that he brushes back from a well-rounded forehead; his jaw is firm, his lips set close together.

His eyes are rather small, and are hidden behind spectacles, and the nose that rises between them is just large enough and strong enough to be in keeping with his other features. He stands erect, plants his feet firmly when he walks, and, in short, is the kind of man whose entrance into a room attracts attention.

Personally, Mr. Flinn is cold in manner. His firm lips are not given to smiles and his small, calculating eyes are almost strangers to the glint of mirth. Born in England of Irish parents, a little more than sixty years ago, Flinn passed his youth in the fighting sixth ward of Pittsburg, and his training there has stood him in good stead as the years passed. For he is a fighter by preference.

Flinn began business as a bricklayer, and soon graduated into a small contractor. He prospered, and the firm of Booth & Flinn was organized twenty-five or thirty years ago, with James J. Booth, a little Englishman of sunny disposition, the direct antithesis of Flinn in every way, as senior partner. That firm is still in existence, but for more than ten years William Flinn has been the firm, having bought out his partner for a price said to be close to $2,000,000. To-day, Booth & Flinn, Ltd., is the largest general contracting firm in Pittsburg, making a specialty of street-paving, sewer-digging, and street-opening, in short, of any kind of municipal contract. The prosperity of the firm was laid on municipal contracts and Mr. Flinn has been a sufficiently good business man even in recent years, when, politically, he was regarded as a back number, to keep on getting a little more than his share of city work.

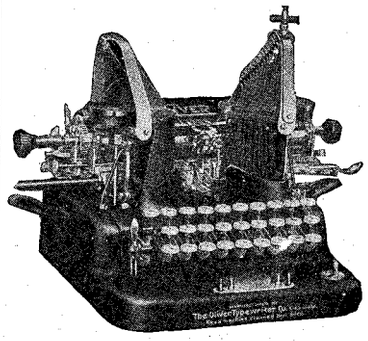
Politically, Mr. Flinn made his mark in a small way in the latter '70s. He was still a young man, but another young man, Christopher Lyman Magee, had already gained a commanding position in Pittsburg politics. Flinn did not like Magee and, not being a diplomat, took no pains to conceal his feelings.

Magee, physically as big as Flinn, but polished, kindly, and with a host of friends, had stept from his place as clerk in the city treasurer's office—an office he filled before he could vote—to the leadership of his party in Pittsburg. His was such an attractive personality that he built up a political machine rapidly.

In the early '80s the reformers undertook to unseat Magee, and among them was Flinn. Magee, whose judgment of men was always remarkable, realized Flinn's qualities as a fighter and possible leader, and promptly won him over from the reformers and made a political partner of him. Thus came into being the combination of Magee and Flinn that was destined to wield a powerful influence in the State until death ended it.

Magee dealt principally in city franchises, we read, neglecting the smaller field of contracting, and Flinn kept after the contracts, and only occasionally dipt into franchises. Their prestige in politics increased as their fortunes grew, and finally they decided to demand of Quay a division of the State patronage. They prepared a

The Watch-Like Precision of The Oliver Typewriter



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The great Oliver Typewriter Works are located in the beautiful city of Woodstock, in the garden spot of Illinois, amid picturesque surroundings. Here in a light, airy, sanitary plant which the State Factory Inspection Bureau holds up as a model, a great army of well-paid, highly-skilled workmen build the world's masterpiece typewriter. Each feels a personal pride and an individual responsibility in giving his best efforts. One man has individually placed nearly 350,000 "pointers" or indicators on Oliver Typewriters within the last five years. This serves to illustrate how each man becomes an expert in his line.

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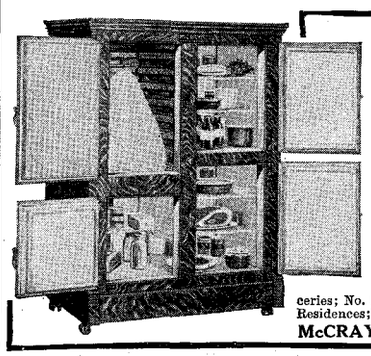

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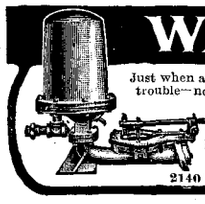

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contract and presented it to Quay, but he refused to sign it. Quay's refusal precipitated a fight which lasted as long as he lived. Flinn and Magee, aided by Philadelphia leaders, prevented his reelection in 1899, but he got back into the Senate three years later. After the death of Quay and Magee the fight was between Flinn and Penrose. *The Sun* goes on:

Flinn is cold and calculating, never swayed by impulse. He is silent and especially unwilling to talk about himself. There are a score of newspaper men in Pittsburg who know him intimately, but there are not half-a-dozen who can get an authorized interview from him. Tho apparently stolid and phlegmatic, he possesses a quick temper, and when stirred to wrath he speaks out. Knowing his own weakness and realizing that an effective means of making a man speak out is to get him angry, Flinn uses discretion, and avoids would-be interviewers.

Flinn's rise to power was mainly due to the polished cleverness of Magee, it has often been said. He was too domineering, too dictatorial himself, perhaps, to build a great organization, but he could work admirably with a suave, kindly man like Magee, who was never too deeply immersed in business or politics to stop and do a kindly turn for some one. Flinn says he is reformed. Whether that means that he has learned that his mailed fist and sledge-hammer style will not carry him where he wants to go remains to be seen. But if he has changed, it will be interesting to watch him in action.

The upheaval that resulted in the downfall of Penrose began about a year ago. His principal lieutenants were in Philadelphia, and a party quarrel, which gave the Progressives the mayoralty, seriously disabled his machine. Encouraged by this, Flinn, a little later, turned his eyes upon the Roosevelt movement, which was destined to become a vehicle on which he could ride to success. The conclusion of the story:

They will be electing a United States Senator in Pennsylvania in 1915, to succeed Boies Penrose, and Flinn hopes to get the place. The junior Senator from Pennsylvania is George T. Oliver, of Pittsburg, who was Penrose's lieutenant in the western part of the State. The fact that Oliver and Flinn live in the same city may militate against Flinn in 1915, but if Flinn finds that it will hurt him he will keep out of the fight, and wait until he can get Mr. Oliver's place, meantime taking care that some good Flinn man is named to succeed Penrose.

An interesting feature of Flinn's fight is that he has as ally Mayor William A. Magee, of Pittsburg, who is a nephew of his old partner, C. L. Magee, and who has a strong personal following in Pittsburg.

Flinn's daughter is an advocate of woman-suffrage, and Flinn insisted that a Pittsburg woman should be allowed to speak on the floor of the convention to urge her cause, and inserted a plank in the State platform calling upon the legislature to give attention to the demands of the women of the Common-

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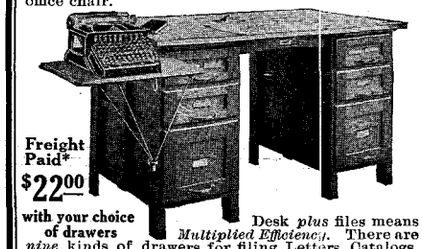

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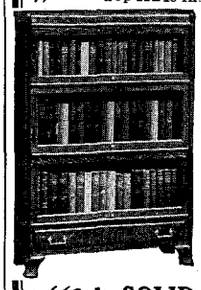

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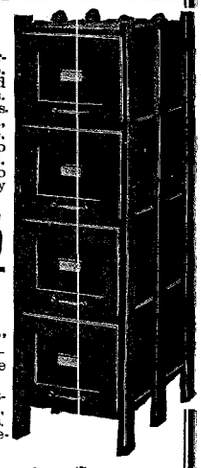

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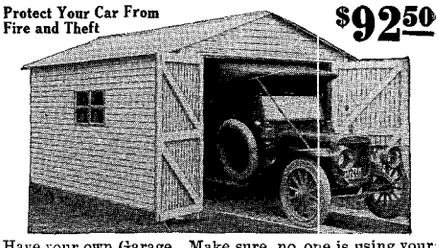

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wealth. As chairman of the resolutions committee of the convention Flinn prepared the State platform and pledged the party to direct election of United States Senators and other matters of national import, and inserted planks for State roads and other matters of deep interest to the farmer. It was the most progressive platform Pennsylvania ever had.

A FAMOUS OFFICE-BOY

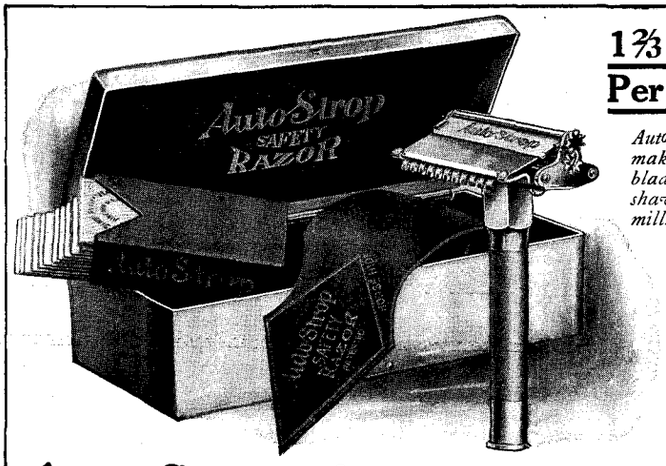
WHEN James A. Durkin was married in Chicago a few months ago, the news was telegraphed to daily newspapers in nearly all the cities and towns of consequence. Many papers that missed the first dispatches telegraphed to the Chicago *Tribune* for the story. And it was an interesting one, but not because Durkin was a financier, a railroad president, a society man, or a distinguished leader in any other business or profession in which men usually achieve fame. His popularity is due to a reputation made by exemplary service in the kind of position used by many other men as the first rung of the ladder: he is the most famous office-boy in all America and probably in all the world, according to *The American Magazine*, which gives us this interesting sketch of his career:

For eighteen years he has "run copy" at the office of the Chicago *Tribune*. When the managing editor and his picked force go off on a big assignment some star man may be left behind, but not "Jim." He goes on the special car with the rest of the high lights. Jim's mother died when he was a wee-bit boy. He became a Chicago waif and there, in the Waif's Mission—an institution which flourished in the days before the settlements—some newspaper men found him one day and took him over to the old *Times* office to enter upon his career. That was in 1892.

Jim came over to the *Tribune* office a year after his advent at *The Times*. Therefore he was a seasoned office-worker when many of the men who are now his superiors at the *Tribune* office were in school. Having gone through the "cub" days of most of these men, he is correspondingly familiar. The recent editor-in-chief, Mr. Medill McCormick, grandson of the late Joseph Medill, is "Medill"; R. R. McCormick, former president of the Drainage Board, is "Bert"; Joseph Medill Patterson, dramatist and *Tribune* official, is "Joe"; James Keely, present chief, is "J. K."; Edward S. Beck, managing editor, is "Beck," or "Teddy Beck," as the occasion demands—to Jim.

Shortly after Jim's advent on *The Tribune*, Levi Z. Leiter, who had founded the Waif's Mission, wound up the concern. Boys who had worked there had had put aside for them a certain percentage of their earnings. There was over $100 coming to Jim and he was displeased with the slowness that attended the dissolution of the mission. He kept the telephone of Joseph Leiter, the son of the founder, hot with messages like this: "S'y, Joe, what about that there dividend? Why don't you come across?"

(*Continued on page* 1135)



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Auto Stropping makes the 12 blades last 600 shaves or 1⅔ mills per shave

AutoStropping—
the Twin Brother of Head Barber Stropping

WHAT makes the Head Barber's edge shave so many times without honing? The Head Barber's expert stropping.
What makes the Head Barber's edge shave so smooth and keen? Head Barber expert stropping.
What makes the AutoStrop Razor edge shave so many times? AutoStropping.
What makes the AutoStrop Razor edge shave so sharp that the face is barely conscious of the edge? AutoStropping.
What is AutoStropping? Mechanical stropping which the novice can do as quickly, handily and expertly as the Head Barber. Mr. Atchison, the head barber at the Planters Hotel, St. Louis, says, "AutoStropping is the only thing I ever saw outside of a barber's fingers that would strop a head barber edge."
Standard AutoStrop set as above $5. Combination sets $6.50 up. Send for catalog. Price in Canada same as in United States. Factories in both countries.
If not satisfactory don't hesitate to take razor back, as dealer loses nothing. We protect him from loss.
Ben Franklin said, "Have you somewhat to do tomorrow? Do it today!" Don't *forget* the AutoStrop Razor *tomorrow*. Get one today. Dealer will send it on trial quick. 'Phone or post him a card today.

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AutoStrop SAFETY RAZOR
Strops Itself

AutoStrop Safety Razor Co., 346 Fifth Ave., N. Y.
Kindly send me *free* one of the new improved AutoStrop Razor blades.
Name.....
Address.....

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The tobacco with a regret.
The regret is that you have wasted so many years before you began smoking ARCADIA.
The great brotherhood of pipe smokers, who appreciate a soothing and meditative pipe, and are trying to find a tobacco that satisfies perfectly, will find their ideal in ARCADIA MIXTURE.
If you have never had the luxury of smoking ARCADIA
SEND 10 CENTS and we will send a sample.
THE SURBRUG CO., 204 Broadway, New York

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A man who buys **GOTHAM** *Color-Fast* **SHIRTS** gets *what he wants*. $1.00 to $7.50.
Also Summer Underwear, Pajamas and Soft Collars.
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A First Mortgage Railroad Bond

Netting 6%

This Railroad operates through a wealthy, thickly populated section of Texas forming a needed connection with five trunk lines. Its construction and equipment are thoroughly up-to date. The stockholders have a large cash investment behind the bonds. The property has demonstrated its ability to readily earn the requirements of these bonds, and its earnings will be greatly increased upon completion of an extension now under construction. The ownership is in the hands of capable, wealthy men who control large profitable industries along the right-of-way. By reason of the ownership and strategical position of the railroad, competition is practically eliminated.

Ask for Circular 766-R

Peabody, Houghteling & Co.

(Established 1865)

105 S. La Salle Street, Chicago

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

THE HIGH POINT IN COMMODITY PRICES

THE compilation made by *Bradstreet's* of its index number for commodity prices, dated May 1, shows the highest index number on record, *viz.*, $9.2746. This is .4 of 1 per cent. above the last previous high record, which was that for January 1, 1910, when the number was $9.2310. The high point previous to January 1, 1910, was the one for March 1, 1907, when the number stood at $9.1293. Commenting on this showing, *Bradstreet's* says:

"The most recent index number reflects an advance of 1.9 per cent. over April 1 of this year; it shows a rise of 9.7 per cent. over May 1, 1911, and it discloses an increase of 2.5 per cent. over the corresponding date in 1910, at which time prices were likewise high, tho they were descending from the record levels attained in the earlier months of that year. Comparison with May 1, 1909, reveals an increase of 11.7 per cent., while contrast with the like date in 1908, when quotations were suffering from the effects of economic depression, displays an advance of 16.4 per cent. Subsequently, or on June 1, 1908, our index number fell to the low point of recent years; in other words, to $7.7227. Going back to 1907, a year of relatively dear commodities, we find that the index number as of May 1 registered a total of $8.9356, on which basis the current level indicates a rise of 3.7 per cent; it also shows an advance of 11.6 per cent. over May 1, 1906, of 16.3 per cent. over the same date in 1905, and of 16.8 per cent. over May 1, 1904. But in view of the fact that the present index number eclipses any preceding record, there is little use in adducing further ratios of gain."

As a result of this rise, it is obvious, says the writer, that "the spending power of the masses for other things than foodstuffs has probably been reduced in no small degree." The advances have been produced mainly by "natural conditions," but the ultimate consumer is not likely to give these conditions much heed. Following is a table which shows the various groups of commodities that entered into the compilation of the index number:

	Jan. 1, 1910	May 1, 1911	Apr. 1, 1912	May 1, 1912
Breadstuffs	$.1050	$.0959	$.1202	$.1274
Live stock	.4010	.3665	.4245	.4450
Provisions	2.3577	1.9375	2.2956	2.3670
Fruits	.1695	.2232	.2102	.1977
Hides and leather	1.2850	1.0650	1.1800	1.1950
Textiles	2.7333	2.5179	2.4743	2.4949
Metals	.6208	.6791	.7174	.7501
Coal and coke	.0069	.0060	.0068	.0070
Oils	.3728	.4183	.3708	.3855
Naval stores	.0938	.1260	.0859	.0883
Building materials	.0827	.0763	.0764	.0780
Ch'micls and drugs	.5958	.6239	.7022	.7022
Miscellaneous	.4067	.3230	.4335	.4365
Total	9.2310	8.4586	9.0978	9.2746

INVESTMENT BANKERS AND THE BANKERS' ASSOCIATION

At the spring meeting of the Executive Council of the American Bankers' Association, early in May, a proposal that a separate section be devoted to investment banking—that is, the banking of bond houses especially—met with disapproval. The proposal to form this section, on a basis similar to that on which the savings-bank, clearing-house, and other sections of the Association were formed, dates from about the time of Postmaster-General Hitchcock's report, showing that the sum of $100,000,000 a year has recently been diverted from innocent holders into the hands of unprincipled promoters and others of the get-rich-quick class. The proposal has grown in favor among investment bankers ever since. Among the actual petitioners favoring the formation of the section were seventy-five "of the most reputable investment concerns in the country."

There was no intention on the part of the promoters to take in financial brokers wholesale, but only such financial houses as could be called bankers in the sense that they buy and sell investment securities on their own account, and offer the same to the public. It was believed that the interests alike of the investment bankers and their clients could be better cared for if such a section were established. Among the arguments against it was the contention that investing bankers might use it for their own purposes, and that in any case it "was not strictly a banking proposition." In general, it was feared that it "would let down the bars to a large number of semi-reputable firms who would advertise their connection with the Association as a badge of respectability."

As a consequence of the adverse decision, it is likely that the investment bankers will now form an association of their own. Should that be done, the work of the new association would be along lines similar to what it was hoped might be done as a section of the American Bankers' Association. One of its aims would be to provide standardization of procedure in regard to the issuing and offering of investment securities; another "the purification of financial advertising"; still another a coordinization of effort between bankers and business interests for the prevention of economic waste. In general, the aim would have been to "hit the get-rich-quick people very hard." Commenting on the recent action, a writer in *The Financial World* says:

"The sole reason so far assigned for the unfavorable action taken was the disinclination of the American Bankers' Association to add any more sections, believing that of such there were already enough. We are inclined to believe that there is another explanation for turning down the investment bankers.

"In recent years the number of banks that have installed bond departments to serve depositors whenever the latter wished to make investments, has largely increased. There also has existed for some time a great deal of jealousy between bankers and investment dealers, all because of the very strenuous competition for business. However, the investment bankers are not at all discouraged over their rebuff.

"The time has approached when bond-dealers ought to form an organization that will work for the constant improvement and upbuilding of their business. Organization will have a tendency to strengthen the confidence of investors in legitimate securities. All this can be done only by combined effort and uniform legislation, which will make the standardizing of securities in various States easy to accomplish.

"The purification of financial advertising is a much-needed reform, and in bringing this about an organization of

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investment bankers will lend a powerful influence. Then, also, through cooperation, is it more likely to accomplish the coordination of efforts between bankers and business interests, all tending to avoid duplication of capital, as well as total loss in overhazardous undertakings.

"In such a plan the leading bond houses in this country are very much interested. The high character of the dealers eligible for membership in such organization will give it great prestige and influence, and establish that degree of high confidence which will make unnecessary its formation as a wing of the American Bankers' Association. We predict that it will not be many more years before the American Bankers' Association will welcome into the fold the investment bankers, and be exceedingly eager to have them become a part of the organization."

Similar views are exprest by an editorial writer in *The Wall Street Journal:*

"The executive council of the American Bankers' Association has let slip an opportunity to place itself on record in favor of progress. That the council failed to take cognizance of a general movement in this country, already voiced in Kansas by legislation known as the 'blue-sky law,' to establish a standardization of securities, is significant, and calls attention again to the short-sightedness of many bankers when a question of reform or progress is before them.

"The main objections to the proposed plan came from the ultra-conservatives. Here were men who had worked up a plan to organize a body for the purpose of coordinating the efforts between bankers and business men, that the duplication of capital might be prevented, and they were met by the cry of conservatism! They wanted to purify financial advertising, but that was too progressive an idea to receive the support of the American Bankers' Association. They planned to secure uniform legislation affecting securities in various States, and altho the executive council passed a resolution urging Congress to enact legislation relative to agricultural education, the following day it stood aghast at the idea of investment bankers desiring to secure legislation in the same manner. So 'conservatism' won.

"Failure of recognition does not necessarily mean that the plan need be abandoned. Already a movement has been started to organize the American Investment Bankers' Association. There is room for such an organization, for no spoke of the wheel of credit has been so neglected as the investment-banking business."

SECURITIES HELD BY ALL NATIONS

One of the recent consular reports contains a summary collected by M. Neymarck, a well-known French authority, showing the distribution of stock-exchange securities among European nations, the United States, Japan, and other countries. It presents a total for 1910 of $115,800,000,000, which is an increase of over $9,000,000,000 from the total for 1908, which was $106,343,000,000. In the total for 1910 the share of the United States is set down as $25,476,000,000. Following are tables of the distribution for the two years:

Countries	End of 1908.		
United King...	$25,090,000,000	to	$26,055,000,000
United States..	22,195,000,000	to	23,160,000,000
France.....	19,879,000,000	to	20,265,000,000
Germany.....	15,440,000,000	to	16,405,000,000
Russia.....	4,825,000,000	to	5,211,000,000
Aus.-Hungary.	4,053,000,000	to	4,246,000,000
Italy.....	1,930,000,000	to	2,316,000,000
Japan.....	1,158,000,000	to	1,351,000,000
Other countries	6,369,000,000	to	7,334,000,000
Total.....	$100,939,000,000	to	$106,343,000,000

A Veteran Bond Buyer recently said to our representative:

"My investment experience has convinced me that the best assurance of a bond's safety is its recommendation by a thoroughly responsible investment banking house. The right house will not only possess long and successful experience, ample resources and comprehensive organization facilities, but it will also be governed in all its acts by a high minded conception of its obligations to its clients. Such a house will never lose interest in an issue of bonds when it has sold them."

Perhaps the experience of this customer will suggest the advantage to *you* of N. W. Halsey & Co.'s service. Whether your investing power be large or small you are invited to consult our nearest office, indicating your requirements, and we will explain exactly what our service will do for you.

We spare no expense to investigate thoroughly the bonds we offer and to surround them with every safeguard that conservatism and experienced judgment dictate.

An inquiry will involve no cost or obligation on your part.

Booklet D-70 "Service to Bond Buyers" on request

N. W. Halsey & Co.

NEW YORK 49 Wall St. | PHILADELPHIA 1421 Chestnut St. | CHICAGO La Salle & Adams Sts. | SAN FRANCISCO 424 California St.

We deliver bonds to all parts of the world at our risk

An Investment Proved and Approved

Human experience, caution and prudence have proved and approved for forty centuries real estate mortgages. They represent an investment that could not be better. They possess safety, stability, income and convertibility.

The 6% Mortgage Bonds of The New York Real Estate Security Company are bonds secured by real estate. They are offered at par (100) and interest and are as safe as human experience and prudence can make them. The security is selected, improved, income-producing real estate, well located on Manhattan Island, in New York City, mortgaged to a prominent trust company of New York City, as trustee for the bondholders, and covering the entire assets of the Company, including its future investments in mortgages and property.

Issued in denominations of $100, $500, $1,000.

Interest paid semi-annually, January and July. Bonds tax exempt in New York State.

Send your order for bonds today—Interest begins on date of purchase.

Write for Circular 44

NEW YORK REAL ESTATE SECURITY CO.

Capital Stock, $3,950,000 **42 Broadway, New York City**

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SAFETY OF PRINCIPAL

¶ It is the distinction of this house that, since its organization, investments made upon its recommendation have been effectually safeguarded. The funds of its clients have been invested with a minimum amount of risk and a maximum of income yield consistent with safety. **There has never been a day's delay in the payment of either the principal or the interest of any security it has brought out.**

¶ For many years the officers of this house have not only marketed public utility securities, but have constructed and are now operating many plants furnishing water, electric light, power, transportation, and other service in various cities throughout the United States, so that they possess a wide technical knowledge and personal experience invaluable to their clients.

¶ The investments offered by this house are well-seasoned public utility bonds and bond-secured notes—water works, tractions, hydro-electrics, and others—yielding

From 5% to 6%

¶ Each of these issues has the recommendation of this house after the most rigid investigation by its experts.

¶ Our Municipal Department offers at all times many attractive tax-free County, City and School Bonds to yield from 3.50% to 4.75%.

¶ Send for Circular 245, briefly describing the present offerings of public utility and municipal bonds made by this house. In this list are $100 as well as $500 and $1000 denominations, and various maturities in the different types of securities to satisfy any preference.

¶ We are at all times pleased to suggest methods of investing surplus funds to meet any particular requirement.

J. S. & W. S. KUHN, Inc.
Bank for Savings Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHICAGO—First National Bank Bldg.
PHILADELPHIA—Real Estate Trust Bldg.
NEW YORK—37 Wall St.
BOSTON—Kuhn, Fisher & Co., Inc.

A Steady Income of 6%

with privilege of sharing in the large profit from New York Real Estate ownership is provided by our 10 year Bonds.

We are engaged in the acquirement of New York Realty for permanent ownership only, precisely like the Astor and other large estates. Over $1,000,000 returned to investors.

16TH YEAR

of increasing success under one management, with unbroken interest and dividend record for the entire period.

Bonds $100 each, paying 6% semi-annually by check, issued upon receipt of amount or can be bought in annual payments.

Booklet G fully describes our business; sent on request.

New York Realty Owners

Resources $3,500,000 Cap. & Sur. $2,500,000

489 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Countries	End of 1910.		
United King...	$27,020,000,000	to	$27,406,000,000
United States..	25,090,000,000	to	25,476,000,000
France.....	20,458,000,000	to	21,230,000,000
Germany.....	17,370,000,000	to	18,335,000,000
Russia.....	5,597,000,000	to	8,983,000,000
Aus.-Hungary.	4,439,000,000	to	4,632,000,000
Italy.....	2,509,000,000	to	2,702,000,000
Japan.....	1,737,000,000	to	2,316,000,000
Other countries	6,755,000,000	to	7,720,000,000
Total.....	$110,975,000,000	to	$115,800,000,000

Mr. Neymarck estimates that the average income on these securities is only about 4 per cent. Other economists estimate it as somewhat higher, especially in Great Britain, where the average is from 5.2 to 5.5 per cent. Commenting on this matter of income rates, *The Wall Street Journal* says:

"If 4 per cent., or better, can be had on first-class municipal bonds, in which there is practically no risk, loans upon securities in which there may be some element of uncertainty must yield a higher return in order to cover such risk and invite capital. Of the heterogeneous securities which help to make up the vast sum of 116 billions, there must be a portion in which there is risk, no matter how small or remote; risk from war, panic, failure of the enterprise, inability promptly to meet interest on bonds, or customary dividends on stocks. Where such possibilities lurk, no matter how obscurely, no capitalist will invest at 4 per cent. so long as he has the choice of first-class securities yielding an equal income.

"To estimate the average income from the world's holdings of Stock Exchange securities at the present time at 5 per cent. per annum, would be above the German but below the British computation, and perhaps is nearer the truth than either. At this rate, the income from 116 billions (more exactly, 115.8 billions) would amount to $5,790,000,000 per annum.

"As, except temporarily and in times of stress, but few American holdings are transferred to other countries, it follows that we are deriving from this source an annual income of $1,274,300,000; a conclusion that derives some support from the general enhancement of profits which electrical inventions and improved methods and economies have imparted, especially in this country, to all industrial enterprises."

RAILROADS AND INDUSTRIALS

Whether it is railroad stocks or stocks of industrial corporations that have the better outlook for increasing values in the immediate future, is discust in the May number of *Moody's Magazine*. While on the surface it may seem that conditions favor a bull market for railroads in the latter part of the year, close analysis "may force us to modify this view." Certain vital forces are "working against any great advance in stock prices," while equally vital forces "are tending to favor many industries." Railroad earnings are holding up quite well, but the fiscal year is likely to bring into view net results not altogether favorable. This is because of the steady increases that have been going on in fixt charges. These increases are growing in much greater ratio than gross receipts. Indeed, if the present ratio continues a few years longer, many "railroad stocks which to-day pay 5 per cent. or 6 per cent. without difficulty, will have to cut or pass dividends." One of the causes of these increased fixt charges is increased taxes. The Union Pacific, for example, in 1907, paid $2,076,945 in taxes; in 1911 it paid $3,467,147. Taxes, however, account for only a small part of the total increase. Other items are due to increased capitalization without ability to increase freight rates. The writer in *Moody's Magazine* gives the following examples of the rising tendency of fixt charges:

"Atchison, in 1907, reported total net income of $3,826 per mile, with fixt charges of $1,553 per mile; in 1911, it reported net income of $3,769 per mile and charges of $1,703; Chesapeake & Ohio, in 1907, reported net income of $5,140 per mile, and charges of $3,283; in 1911, net income was $5,541, and charges $4,091; Chicago & Northwestern's net in 1907 was $3,419 per mile, and its charges $1,422 per mile; in 1911, the net was $3,224, and the charges $1,590; Delaware & Hudson's net in 1907 was $13,086, and its charges $5,415; in 1910 the net was $12,651, and the charges $6,328; Missouri, Kansas & Texas, in 1907, reported net income of $2,966, and charges of $1,767 per mile; in 1911 the net was $2,631, and the charges $2,105; Rock Island, in 1907, earned $2,563 per mile, with charges of $1,947; in 1911 the figures were $2,444 for the net income, with charges of $2,183; Union Pacific, in 1907, earned $8,425 per mile, and its charges were $2,016; last year the figures were $8,623 for the net income, while the charges were $2,626 per mile."

Since 1907, many roads have largely increased their stock issues; hence they need much heavier surpluses in order to maintain dividend rates. Some great properties, like the Northwestern, Atchison, St. Paul, Pennsylvania, and New York Central, have all "heavily increased their stock issues in recent years, and yet the available amount for dividends is really no greater than, if as great as, in 1907." Because of their inability to increase rates, railroads have found it necessary "to employ new capital for extension and improvements, where half-a-dozen years ago such extensions and improvements were being largely paid for out of earnings."

The writer declares that there can be only one end to this process, provided it is not arrested in time. He assumes that it "will be at least partly arrested," and that the business boom, when one comes along, "will partly offset its effects, or at least postpone the day of reckoning."

The whole question revolves around the matter of freight rates. At present there is no indication that the roads will have a chance of raising them, and yet the argument is strong for increases just as it has been for increases in commodity prices—the argument, that is, of new economic conditions.

Turning to industrials, the writer declares that, while greater operating costs apply also to them, these corporations in many ways are able to receive distinct benefits from the new conditions, because there is no law which fixes the price of their products. These may be advanced, as has so recently been done with copper, steel and iron, and railroad equipment. Hence, in the course of the stock-market during the past few weeks, those industrial stocks which enjoyed the greatest advances were such as had been receiving the benefit of increases in the prices paid for their products.

PUBLIC-UTILITY BONDS

It is declared by a writer in *The Magazine of Wall Street* that about six out of every ten large advertisements in metroplitan dailies, offering securities, are "offerings

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of public-utility bonds." This aspect of the investment market has come about in comparatively recent years. It is now twelve years, or possibly fifteen, since an era of consolidation of large industrial concerns got into full swing in this country. Gigantic corporate bodies came into existence, making necessary heavy flotations of securities, including much new preferred stock, "along with an enormous amount of bonds, these new securities being exchanged for the old ones of the companies which had been combined."

Beginning in about 1900, "a great movement along another line became apparent." In this movement great vitality was developed by what are known as public utilities. In the early stages of promotion many public-service corporations depended for their funds upon their immediate promoters rather than upon the general public. Public utilities were then in their infancy and the unsatisfactory condition of many steam-railroads seemed to make the success of these new ventures quite problematic. This was true not only of trolleys, but of the electric-light and -power business. Moreover, gas already held the field for illumination and horse-cars the field for transportation. The prosperity that afterward came to all parts of the country, including tremendous growth in the traveling habit of Americans, gave to the building of trolley-lines, as well as to use of electric lighting, an enormous impetus. The same was true of the development of the power business, by which generating-plants gave cheap rates for power to run not only factories but printing-presses and sewing-machines. In these conditions came a great output of public-utility bonds. The writer says the output "came like a flood," until now "a 5.25-per-cent. to 5.50-per-cent. bond yield is practically the accepted income."

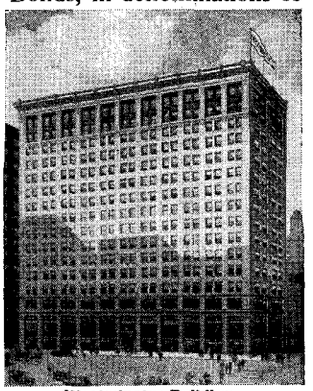
The writer believes that one great reason for the popularity of public-utility bonds is psychological—people investing in them "have been able to see just what kind of property they were financing." This has been especially true of investors living in cities and towns where the utilities were installed. Public spirit may be named as another factor. Still another, and perhaps more important, has been the income return from them in an era of increase in the cost of living. Public-utility issues yield more than railroad issues, that is, 5.25 per cent. to 5.50, as against 4.25 to 4.50 for railroads. Meanwhile public-utility issues have offered "a large element of safety and stability." In these circumstances a multitude of investors became accustomed to an income return larger than that given to railroad issues

In the early period of these enterprises, investments in them were regarded differently from now; the speculative element often seemed to be heavy. Many public utilities have become highly prosperous since then. Moreover, their bonds have had an advantage not common with railroad issues, in that they have been "real first mortgages on the properties." First-mortgage issues of railroads "are now pretty well exhausted." Nearly all existing railroads have long been covered by some kind of lien; hence a new and real first mortgage on them is out of the question. The following list of public-utility bonds is selected by *The Magazine of*

Safe 6% Investment

Secured by Downtown Chicago Building

WE own and offer First Mortgage Bonds, in denominations of $500, $1,000 and $5,000, secured by the Westminster Building—a modern, 16-story, steel-frame, fireproof office building—at the S. W. Cor. Monroe and Dearborn streets, in the heart of the business section of Chicago. We recommend these bonds to your favorable consideration because—



Westminster Building

1st—Of the attractive character of the security—a new modern office building in the principal banking district of Chicago.

2d—The total issue is $750,000 and the security is conservatively valued at $1,600,000—more than twice the amount of bond issue.

3d—The bonds are unconditionally guaranteed as to principal and interest by men whose net worth is several millions of dollars.

4th—A conservative estimate places the net income from the building at three times the greatest annual interest charge and provides a large surplus for the retirement of the bonds.

5th—The bonds mature serially in two to fifteen years; the margin of security increasing annually.

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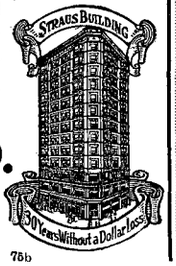

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Watertown Light & Power Co. First Mort. 5s	5.00
Bangor Railway and Elec. Co. First Mort. 5s	4.90
Georgia Railway and Elec. Co. Ref. and Impr. Mort. 5s	5.00
California Gas and Electric. Unifying and Ref. 5s	5.25
Mobile, Ala., Gas Co. First Mort. 5s	5.42
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Western United Gas & Elec. Co. First and Ref. 5s	5.07
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DORMANT SAVINGS-BANKS ACCOUNTS

What savings-banks do with money left with them on deposit and never called for after the lapse of many years, is often discust by regular depositors. Curious theories have sometimes been advanced by such as have little familiarity with the management of banks. It has not infrequently been said that the handsome buildings in which many banks are housed were built out of funds deposited years before and never claimed. W. K. Kniffin, Jr., writing on this subject in *The Banker's Magazine*, declares it to be a common impression that banks or State governments eventually acquire possession of these funds. He says it is true in a few States, including Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, that, after the lapse of thirty years since a passbook was presented for a deposit, withdrawal, or an interest entry, the money is paid over to the State treasury, but provision is made that the State shall hold itself ready to repay the money should a duly authenticated claim be presented afterward. In New York the case is different. Here an amount due to a depositor "remains forever an obligation of the bank."

Mr. Kniffin adds that large savings-banks everywhere "are constantly hunting up people whose accounts have become, or show the possibility of becoming, dormant." Rightful owners are frequently reached through detective work and these owners often secure "a handsome reward for their forgetfulness or for the forgetfulness of others." When the owner of a book is not found, efforts are made to find legal representatives of the owner. It is the

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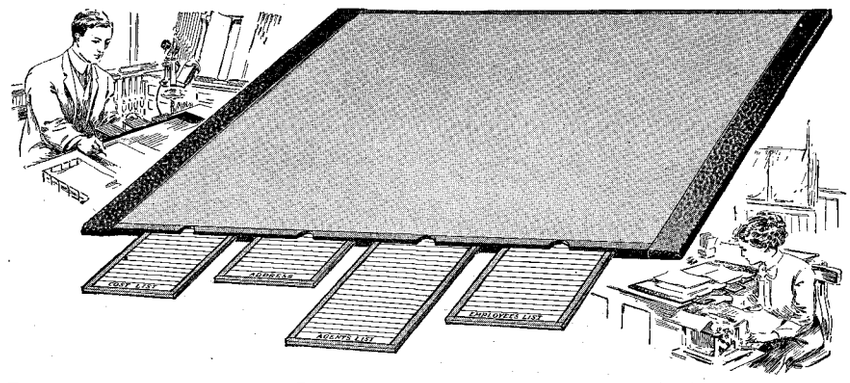
custom of some banks to prevent accounts becoming dormant by the exercise of special care. For example, when an account shows some likelihood of becoming dormant, through failure of the owner for a series of years to present his pass-book, the owner, if found, is requested to give life to his account by means of a new deposit, a withdrawal, or an application for the entry of the interest due. Some banks continue to pay interest as long as a balance remains in the banks. Some, however, stop paying interest after an account has been dormant for a stipulated term, say for ten to twenty years.

Mr. Kniffin finds that much of the dormant money now held by savings-banks belonged originally to men who went into the Civil War and never returned, or to sailors who were lost at sea. The total amount of dormant money in the New York savings-banks amounts, at the present time, to about $2,500,000. The largest part of this sum is in a bank which has long been noted for its connection with depositors of the sailor class. Mr. Kniffin mentions having once met a sailor who had in his possession savings-bank books from banks located in seaport towns in several parts of the world remote from one another. In case that man were lost at sea, his accounts would probably become dormant in all these places. Another depositor is mentioned as having quarreled with his family and then changed his name. Eventually the bank, when his account became dormant, succeeded in reaching him, but it had to take legal proceedings to compel him to accept the money he had deposited in his former name. Another case is that of a woman who deposited money under three different names in three separate banks and it was not until thirty-five years afterward that her heirs were found. A bricklayer in his youth deposited $200, forgot all about it, and in his old age was found by the bank, and handed $1,800, that sum representing accumulations through interest. Mr. Kniffin declares that Chauncey M. Depew once discovered that money he had deposited in his youth in a savings-bank had afterward been forgotten by him. A rich woman in New York is mentioned as having forgotten, until the bank found her, that she had long had $5,000 on deposit. It will thus be seen that savings-banks find dormant accounts a source of expense and trouble rather than of income for themselves.

STOCKS OF LITTLE WORTH

A dealer in what are known as "cat and dog" securities recently issued a list he had prepared for investors in properties of this extremely doubtful class. Selections from it are printed in *The Financial World*, which describes the list as "including a great many of the prominent offerings made within the last few years by promoters, each one of whom promised that a few hundred dollars invested in them would lay the foundation of a great fortune." By making a comparison of the prices for which these stocks originally were sold to confiding investors, with the prices at which they are now offered by the dealer referred to, one may see how large were the sums lost. *The Financial World* declares that "even at the lowest prices most of these securities are now



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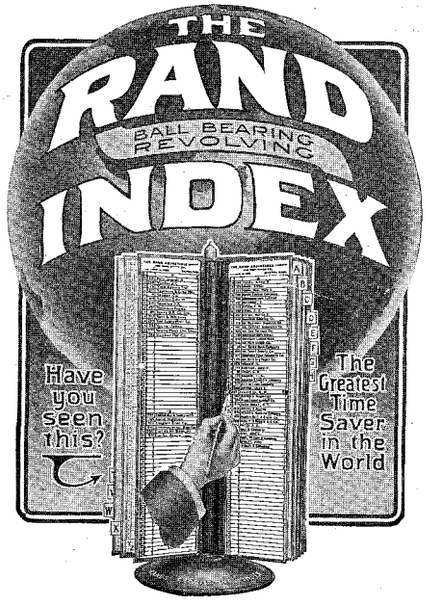

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for keeping addresses, telephone numbers, engagements, housekeeping data, etc.

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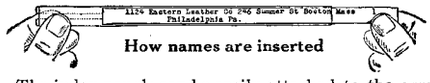

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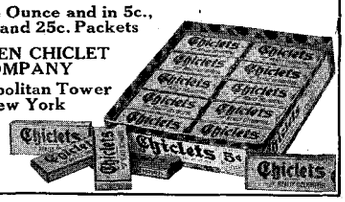

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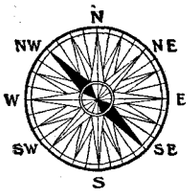
selling much above their intrinsic worth, which in many cases is nil." The list is published "as a warning to investors hereafter." Only a few of these stocks are quoted at more than a dollar a share; the highest is $14, the next highest $8, others are $4, $2.75, $2.05, and $1.40. Prices then descend to points below a dollar a share, quotations running all the way down to one cent.

GAINS IN BUILDING EXPENDITURES

For the month of April the records of expenditures for buildings is declared by *Bradstreet's* to be "a very favorable one." There is a large gain over April last year. Two-thirds of all the cities reported from show increases. These cities, numbering 125, show a total expenditure of $90,771,602, as against $69,290,000 for March this year, and $75,907,000 for April last year. Of the 125 cities, 81 show gains over April 1 of last year. Following is a table, comprizing many of these 125 cities, and showing expenditures for April this year, with the increase or decrease as compared with April, 1911:

Cities	April, 1912	from	April, 1911
Atlanta, Ga.	$1,105,261	I.	29.8
Atlantic City, N. J.	633,001	I.	72.9
Baltimore, Md.	796,298	D.	27.9
Bayonne, N. J.	181,610	I.	7.4
Binghamton, N. Y.	118,260	I.	42.2
Bridgeport, Conn.	334,531	I.	33.1
Buffalo, N. Y.	848,000	D.	7.6
Cambridge, Mass.	529,415	I.	213.8
Canton, Ohio	301,050	I.	42.6
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	133,000	I.	14.6
Chattanooga, Tenn.	187,925	I.	303.2
Chicago, Ill.	9,345,400	I.	8.9
Cincinnati, Ohio	786,995	I.	1.2
Cleveland, Ohio	1,806,859	I.	23.6
Columbus, Ohio	745,737	I.	106.6
Dallas, Texas	502,970	D.	56.5
Denver, Col.	651,850	I.	8.2
Des Moines, Iowa	340,830	I.	337.4
Evansville, Ind.	207,265	I.	7.8
Fort Wayne, Ind.	299,700	I.	59.0
Fort Worth, Texas	192,050	D.	39.0
Grand Rapids, Mich.	285,453	I.	57.5
Hagerstown, Md.	111,500	I.	100.5
Hartford, Conn.	873,520	I.	5.7
Holyoke, Mass.	323,125	I.	41.4
Indianapolis, Ind.	1,332,230	I.	102.1
Jacksonville, Fla.	284,925	D.	33.7
Kansas City, Kansas	115,489	I.	13.6
Kansas City, Mo.	1,304,760	I.	21.5
Lancaster, Pa.	93,170	D.	46.5
Lawrence, Mass.	47,325	D.	61.8
Little Rock, Ark.	119,090	D.	46.7
Los Angeles, Cal.	2,650,461	I.	64.2
Louisville, Ky.	708,903	I.	34.6
Lowell, Mass.	248,515	I.	60.2
Manchester, N. H.	411,154	I.	21.0
Medford, Mass.	174,380	I.	143.7
Memphis, Tenn.	277,454	D.	57.7
New Orleans, La.	324,827	I.	14.6
Newton, Mass.	207,385	I.	74.9
New York City:			
Manhattan *	14,095,175	I.	8.2
Manhattan †	1,343,651	D.	24.5
Bronx	3,995,025	I.	136.6
Brooklyn	5,169,740	I.	52.9
Total, New York City	24,603,591	I.	23.8
Norfolk, Va.	333,465	I.	241.2
Oakland, Cal.	789,392	I.	52.5
Oklahoma, Okla.	68,964	D.	84.7
Pasadena, Cal.	180,506	I.	28.7
Philadelphia, Pa.	4,503,385	I.	23.7
Portland, Me.	135,890	D.	48.9
Portland, Ore.	2,305,936	I.	28.9
Quincy, Mass.	127,185	D.	46.9
Reading, Pa.	236,300	I.	162.2
Richmond, Va.	766,664	I.	153.3
Roanoke, Va.	272,544	I.	202.7
Rochester, N. Y.	1,780,899	I.	65.4
Saginaw, Mich.	38,559	D.	67.1
Salem, Mass.	121,070	I.	197.2
Salt Lake City, Utah	186,750	D.	61.9
San Diego, Cal.	1,062,631	I.	166.8
San José, Cal.	114,061	I.	96.2
Seattle, Wash.	1,235,230	I.	36.9
Shreveport, La.	68,207	I.	53.3
Sioux City, Iowa	723,350	I.	281.6
South Bend, Ind.	166,500	I.	27.3
Spokane, Wash.	213,910	D.	47.5
Springfield, Mass.	598,450	D.	12.2
Springfield, Ohio	50,250	D.	70.1
St. Louis, Mo.	2,416,240	I.	39.7
St. Paul, Minn.	869,799	I.	.4
Syracuse, N. Y.	405,195	D.	18.7
Tacoma, Wash.	124,609	D.	21.0
Terre Haute, Ind.	136,309	I.	81.2
Toledo, Ohio	558,450	I.	25.1
Topeka, Kansas	134,803	I.	53.0
Troy, N. Y.	213,925	D.	17.5
Utica, N. Y.	329,642	I.	32.7
Washington, D. C.	1,049,714	D.	46.3

* New work. † Alterations.



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We have searched the whole Northwest to find the "birthright towns" which in a few years will become great. We have studied the question for years—we are expert in judging Northwestern land values.

In co-operation with the great railroad builders we have selected *seventeen* young cities, small today, but so favorably located that they must *soon* become great. We rejected over three hundred towns in finding these seventeen "preferred risk" young cities.

We offer at attractive prices, *five lots, one in each of five* young cities. Easy payments—no interest—we pay all taxes. By investing in five towns you *divide the risk* and *multiply the profit by five.*

Write now and let us prove that this is one of the safest, sanest, most profitable investments open to the man of moderate means.

High grade men are making comfortable incomes as our representatives in their districts. We may have an opening for you.

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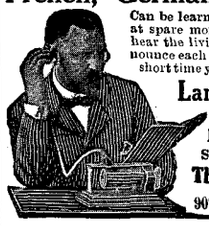

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Commenting on the figures, *Bradstreet's* notes that 16 cities show an aggregate of over $1,000,000 spent in April. In the large cities, the increases were generally moderate, New York showing 17.8 per cent. increase, Chicago 8.9 per cent., and Philadelphia 23.7. Very large increases are shown by some other cities, notably San Diego, which made an increase of 106.8 per cent., and Indianapolis one of 102 per cent. A table of these 16 cities is given as follows:

Cities	April Expenditure	P.C. Inc.
New York	$24,603,591	23.8
Chicago	9,345,400	8.9
Philadelphia	4,503,385	23.7
Los Angeles	2,650,461	64.2
St. Louis	2,416,240	39.7
Portland, Ore	2,305,936	28.9
Minneapolis	2,148,130	23.6
San Francisco	1,916,659	1.8
Cleveland	1,806,859	23.6
Rochester	1,780,899	65.4
Indianapolis	1,332,230	102.1
Kansas City	1,304,760	21.5
Seattle	1,235,230	36.9
Milwaukee	1,577,481	21.2
Atlanta	1,105,261	29.8
San Diego	1,062,631	166.8
Total, above 16 cities	$61,095,153	23.9
Total, other 109 cities	$26,614,117	10.1

THE MEANING OF SMALL SAVINGS

One of the large Western railroads has undertaken to encourage its employees to make suggestions as to savings that can be effected in the operation of the road. They are asked to deal with small matters as well as large, and are assured that no criticism will be passed on anything they may venture to offer. Among the suggestions sent in is one from an operating official, who said the length of the standard pin used by the company might be reduced $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch—a small enough matter in itself, but the company thought it worth while to adopt the suggestion, the result being a saving equivalent to nearly 921,000 pins a year. It was found that of the shorter pins there were 256 more in a pound than of the longer. The change meant a saving of 2¼ cents for each pound of pins bought, with no appreciable difference in the efficiency of the pin. This railroad company uses about 3,600 pounds of pins each year; hence the suggestion of the operating official effected a saving of $81 a year. It has been estimated that, if one suggestion as good as this were made every year by each employee, and then adopted by the company, the aggregate annual saving would about reach $4,000,000. That sum is more than the sum required for the payment of the present dividends to stockholders. Much publicity has been given to this item, in the hope that it may encourage other employees to make suggestions. The trouble has been that not one employee in a hundred can realize how great a saving in a vast corporation a small item multiplied many times can produce.

GREAT FORTUNES IN FRANCE

Madame Russel, whose art objects were sold a few weeks ago in Paris for more than $1,000,000, and who left a fortune estimated at $40,000,000, up to the time of the sale of her art objects was practically unknown in her own country. "This is the way in France—the rich do not court notoriety or publicity, but rather seek to avoid it," says a writer, commenting on

Keep Your Teeth for Life

Of all your youthful charms, your *teeth alone* you may keep for life. Laughter of youth need not become the sunken smile of old age.

The most dread thief of teeth is "Acid Mouth." You are not aware of the quiet work of acidity until, the enamel weakened, the frayed ends of nerves are exposed. It is more than likely acidity is now working its way to your most delicate nerve. (Dentists say "Acid Mouth" causes nearly all decay). But, though "Acid Mouth" assail your teeth, be not disheartened. Fight back with

PEBECO Tooth Paste

which had its origin in the desire of scientists to preserve teeth against acidity. The success of Pebeco in this is unquestioned. With Acid Test Papers, which we mail free, you can determine whether you have "Acid Mouth" and by the use of a trial tube of Pebeco prove that this dentifrice counteracts that acidity.

Send for 10-Day Trial Tube and Acid Test Papers FREE

You will be interested in the experiment with the Test Papers and you will learn the power of Pebeco to counteract acidity, to cleanse and whiten your teeth, and to keep sweet your breath. We want you to know the pleasantness of Pebeco, a tooth paste not too highly scented and flavored—and remarkably efficient.

Pebeco is the product of the hygienic laboratories of P. Beiersdorf & Co., Hamburg, Germany, and is sold everywhere in large 50c tubes. As only a small quantity is used at each brushing, it is very economical.

Pebeco points the way to a toothsome old age. If you want to start on that road today, write for the Trial Tube and Test Papers. Send your name and address to

LEHN & FINK, 107 William Street, New York

Producers of Lehn & Fink's Riveris Talcum

Print Your Own

Cards, circulars, books, newspaper. Press $5. Larger $18. Rotary $60. Save money. Big profit printing for others. All easy, rules sent. Write factory for press catalog, TYPE, cards, paper, &c. THE PRESS CO., Meriden, Connecticut.

Folding BATH TUB

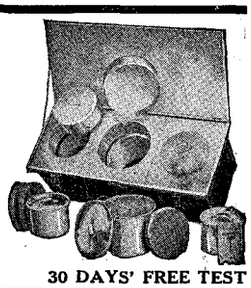
Costs little, no plumbing, little water. Weight 15 pounds, folds into small roll. Full length baths, far better than tin tubs. Lasts for years. Write for special agents offer and description. Robinson Bath Cabinet Co. 2056 Jefferson Ave., Toledo, O.

I am Making a Special Factory Price on 10,000 Fireless Cookers

I have no dealers—I sell direct from factory to kitchen. I make this special inside price to introduce my Rapid into new neighborhoods. I want a Rapid on every leading *street* in the U. S. before 1913.

Rapid Fireless Cooker

with finest Aluminum Outfit to roast, bake, boil, steam, stew and fry—75% better than old way—save 75% of your fuel bill and half your work. 100,000 Rapids now in use. Write at once for *special factory* price.



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From Now until JULY 1st—NOT LATER

THERE is no more useful garden material than what are known as Dutch Bulbs, Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissi, Crocus, etc. They give for a small outlay of time and money an abundance of flowers in the house from December until April, and in the garden almost before the snow is off the ground in the spring until the middle of May. These bulbs are grown almost exclusively in Holland, and in enormous quantities, where they are sold at very low prices. Usually they pass through the hands of two dealers, and more than double in price before reaching the retail buyer in America.

By ordering from us **now** instead of waiting until fall, you save from 20 to 40 per cent. in cost, get a superior quality of Bulbs not to be obtained at any price in this country, and have a much larger list of varieties to select from.

Our orders are selected and packed in Holland, and are shipped to our customers in the original packages immediately upon their arrival from Holland, perfectly fresh, and in the best possible condition.

If you wish to take advantage of our very **low prices**, we must have your order **not later than July 1st**, as we import Bulbs to order only. They need not be paid for until after delivery, nor taken if not of a satisfactory quality. (References required from new customers.) Our import price-list, the most comprehensive catalogue of Bulbs published, is now ready and may be had for the asking.

A FEW OF THE PRICES	Per 100	Per 500
Fine Mixed Hyacinths	$3 00	$13 75
Fine Mixed Tulips	75	3 50
Extra Fine Mixed Tulips	95	4 25
Narcissus Poeticus	70	3 00
Double Daffodils	1 85	8 50
Narcissus Bicolor Empress	2 70	12 50
Narcissus Emperor	2 75	12 50
Narcissus Golden Spur	2 35	10 50
Narcissus Bicolor Victoria, splendid free flowering	2 50	10 00
Spanish Iris, Splendid Mixture	45	75

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FREE SAMPLE of wonderful new perfume sent if you mention dealer's name.

Rieger's Flower Drops

Regular Bottle, $1.50
Miniature Bottle, 20c

50 times stronger than ordinary perfume because unadulterated: a drop lasts weeks. Its subtle fragrance always adds a pleasing charm. Refined, delicate.

Odors: Lily of the Valley, Rose, Lilac, Violet

PAUL RIEGER, 247 First Street, San Francisco, Cal.

this event, in *The Wall Street Journal.* He adds that several enormous fortunes have been built up in France, and are little known outside a limited circle. He cites individual instances as follows:

"Oil, vermuth, benedictines, brandies, perfumes, and special appetizers—these have been the foundation of many French fortunes, for they have all a world-wide market. Net profits of $3,000,000 monthly were made for a number of years by an oil firm controlled by a few individuals. A textile business owned by three brothers and two cousins has, for years, been producing $15,000,000 in net profits annually. A dry-goods house which has been doing business for some years has maintained with the Bank of France a cash balance of $50,000,000.

"The town of Reims, with 50,000 inhabitants, and Epernay, with 10,000, have a number of persons with $2,000,000 or more each to his credit. One of the leading producers of liqueurs, who died not long ago, left in his estate $70,000,000 cash.

"Asked the basis for all the wealth of his country, a French banker replied: 'Compound interest. That and nothing more.' It costs much less to live in France than in this country, he said, as a result of which the French people, who are naturally of saving tendencies, bank the greater part of their money, and the principal constantly grows with the addition of compound interest.

"French capital has extended into many quarters of the globe. The Bank of Japan, the largest institution of its kind in Japan, is backed entirely by French money, and its operations are confined largely to increasing the industrial growth of that country.

"For many years France has acted as Russia's banker. The latter's obligations to the French nation are now in the neighborhood of $3,500,000,000. The thrift of this banking nation can be no better exemplified than with the statement that France has saved its interest on Russian loans to such an extent that the enormous principal, mentioned above, is now 'velvet.'

"Shares of coal companies in France sell at big premiums over the usual par value of 500 francs. In one instance such shares are selling for 20,000 francs."

No Hitch.—"Did her wedding go off without a hitch?"

"It did, indeed—the man she was going to marry didn't show up."—*Brooklyn Life.*

Current Fiction.—KIDDER—"That fellow makes a living writing light fiction."

KIDDEE—"He doesn't look like a literary chap."

KIDDER—"He's not. He makes out statements for the electric-light company."—*Judge.*

Grieved.—"Now, what are you feeling bad about?"

"Oh, I am utterly wretched. He doesn't love me as I love him."

"How do you know?"

"Why, we discovered last evening that the day we have set for our wedding day is the day of the opening of the baseball season, and also there's a big bargain sale on at one of the down-town stores."

"And he wanted to change the date of the wedding?"

"We both wanted to change it. He couldn't miss the opening game, and I just couldn't dream of missing those bargains."

"Well, then, I——"

"But he wanted to have the wedding a day later while it was me suggested having it a day sooner."—*Houston Post.*

Surprise Your Wife

with a new Plain Cabinet Glenwood—the smoothest range made. It is so easy to clean, no filigree or fussy ornamentation, just the natural black iron finish—"The Mission Style" applied to a range.

It Cooks and Bakes

to perfection and is equipped with every improvement for saving time and labor.

This Range is also made with Elevated Gas Oven instead of End Style as shown.

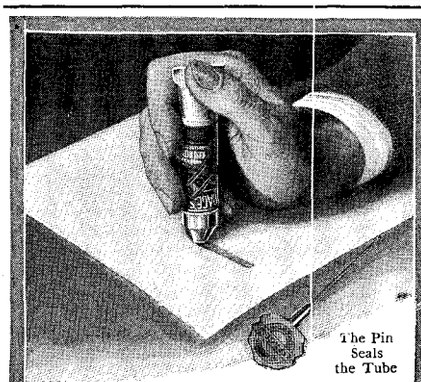
Coal, Wood and Gas Range.

If gas is not desired, this range can be had with large copper reservoir on the end opposite fire box. It can be furnished with fire box at either right or left of oven, as ordered, also with the Glenwood Ash Chute that conveys the ashes, direct to ash barrel in cellar.

Cabinet Glenwood

The Range that Makes Cooking Easy.

Write for free booklet 52 of the Plain Cabinet Glenwood to Weir Stove Co., Taunton, Mass.



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Direct from Our New Pin-Sealed Tube

That's the quick, neat and easy way to use glue, and the best of all ways to do your "sticking" in office work. Hold the tube upright, as shown in the picture, and, as you move it along the surface to be glued, press the thumb gently against the base of the tube. The result is a thin, even coating of

LEPAGE'S GLUE

the adhesive that holds. As the glue is used, roll the tube up from the bottom. This insures getting every drop and makes LePage's Glue in Tubes the most economical as well as the handiest adhesive. Price 10c.

Send for "Glueism," a free booklet on domestic and office economies.

Russia Cement Co., 109 Essex Ave., Gloucester, Mass.
Library Slip with Every Tube and Bottle.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

(*Continued from page* 1125)

When an auction sale of the effects of the mission was held Jim attended. He bought the horse and wagon, an old crowbait and a rickety vehicle which had belonged to the institution, a certain amount of hay and oats, and disappeared from the office for a week. He could not be found. The police searched for him, but the only trace they had was that a sawed-off young man was seen in various parts of the town at night, like the Flying Dutchman, driving a wagonful of girls and boys on joy rides at so furious a pace that no cop could catch him. Jim returned at last, but denied all knowledge of the horse or wagon or of having entertained his friends.

In all the years Jim has been associated with the brows of various degrees on *The Tribune's* staff—he knows nearly every newspaper man of note from New York to San Francisco—his characteristics have not changed. The years have but added more statistics to a mind surprizingly impressionistic to detail and more modern slang to a vocabulary already rich.

"Jim," calls the city editor, "what is Blank's telephone number?"—referring to some city official, past or present. Jim never stirs from his chair, just chimes out the number, and goes on stroking his hair and chewing gum, musically.

Or, perhaps, a fire-gong taps. No rushing to the book for Jim.

"A 4-11 from Podunk Avenue and Unknown Place," sings Jim. He knows all the numbers and locations no matter how remote from well-known areas.

"Where's the directory?" queries a reporter. "I'd like to know just where 1978 Posey Street is?"

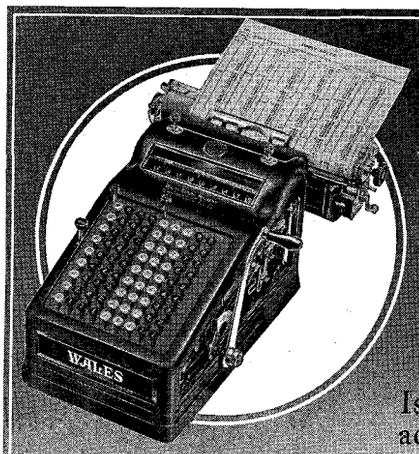
"That's at the corner of Blank Street or a door or two away," says Jim and the reporter never stops for printed proof. Jim knows.

"Get back on your beat," he is recorded as having called to policemen wandering from their allotted sections. "You're off your trolley."

Adulation has no effect upon Jim. He is high cockalorum of the *Tribune* working force, but Jim accepts it as a matter of course. What would happen if Jim took a notion to change jobs no one on the staff dares stop to think.

Durkin is a valuable critic of reportorial writing and of copy-reading. On the way from the reporter's desk to that of the city editor he scrutinizes the copy and if there are any mistakes he is almost certain to find them. Whenever he finds an error he takes the copy back to the reporter and no one but the two of them knows that anything was wrong. And as he strolls around the copy-desk, gathering up the finished product, supposedly revised and corrected, he sees more errors, which he quietly points out to the guilty copy-readers. To continue:

Jim is, in fact tho not in title, an editor himself. He gives out assignments in a dictatorial style which many a city editor might wish to rival. The death notices sent in by the advertising department for possible news-stories are turned over to him, and he "stings" some unfortunate reporter with this disagreeable assignment



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Agents in All Leading Cities

Pin Coupon to your Letterhead

Send particulars of your free trial offer and booklet describing the WALES Visible.

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Address.....

Business.....

Lit. Dig. May 25.

Do you receive a fair yield from your investments?

Many investment opportunities, rated as safe, are undesirable for the professional or business man of good income.

To select bonds in which safety of principal and interest is assured, which have a fair income, tend toward appreciation of value, and are the class of bonds a man of your income should buy, requires technical knowledge.

It is easy to err, surprising as it may seem, on the conservative side. If your income is derived solely from bonds or stocks it is most desirable first that you feel secure, second that you receive the maximum yield. By being over-conservative—that is, choosing bonds that sell at high prices and return small interest—you often sacrifice income to safety when it is not at all necessary to do so.

Upon these points only a conscientious and experienced banker can give you sound advice. From an investment standpoint his opinion is as important to you as your attorney's decision upon a legal problem.

While we do not have facilities for answering technical questions relating to investment offerings, such questions usually involving points which can be answered satisfactorily only by experts, we would emphasize our policy of protecting readers from unreliable investments.

Every financial house advertising in our columns is investigated carefully, this investigation extending in many cases to each separate offering.

When we have money to invest ourselves, we consult a banker. This is our suggestion to you, and we add that you may feel safe in writing to any of the houses represented in this issue.

If you are uncertain as to what kind of a banking-house can best serve you, we shall be glad to make suggestions, giving you the names of several houses from which to make your selections. It is important in purchasing many classes of bonds that you first select your banker and then select the bond.

The Literary Digest

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The Lure of ALASKA

and the great Yukon Country—the land of the Midnight Sun and Northern Lights—is calling 1912 tourists. Superb summer climate, tremendous mountain scenery.

Send Now for Booklets [11] describing this greatest scenic trip in the world.

HERMAN WEIG, Gen. Agt.
White Pass & Yukon Route
127 W. Washington St., Chicago

WHITE PASS & YUKON ROUTE

every night. In a similar manner the small autocrat portions out the work of calling up the hospitals and asking for the "conditions" of the distinguished sick, and orders disgusted "stars" to take petty stories coming in over the phone.

Even-tempered and patient, Jim is never at a loss for warm words when the occasion demands them. A dramatic critic once came to work on *The Tribune* and locked himself in a private office to grind out a story which should make a good first impression. Time passed and the door remained locked. Durkin had not been introduced, but as press time neared he rapped on the door of the office and remarked loudly:

"Hi s'y, Chauncey! In regard to that story: we're not printing an almanac, y'know."

"What do you think we use up-stairs? Rubber type?" he pertinently asked a copy-reader who got too many letters in his "head."

Jim attends all the hangings—or did when there were such things—and he has officiated at more funerals than any other member of the staff.

And now—not that it has any connection with the foregoing statement—Jim is married. To be sure, Jim now is past thirty, nearing forty, as a matter of fact, but ever he will be a boy until old age lays him low. When he told his matrimonial intentions the editors formed a self-appointed committee whose duty it was to found "The Durkin Foundation." The next morning the bulletin-board at the *Tribune* office bore the following announcement:

WHEREAS, it having come to our notice that one James Durkin, with premeditation, intends to commit matrimony, and,

WHEREAS, it is extremely desirable that the said Durkin be started on the calm sea of hymeneal bliss properly equipped for any possible emergency which might render it necessary in the future to raise money on his household Lares and Penates: *Therefore*, be it

RESOLVED: That the nest shall be feathered as follows, to wit:

The dining-room—by the composing-room;

The boudoir (alias the bedroom)—by the local room;

The linen (and the cotton)—by the gentlemanly highbrows who contribute to the editorial page;

The drawing-room—by the committee on resolutions;

The kitchen utensils—by the telegraph-room;

The art gallery—by the art department;

The ice-box—by the etching-room;

The china, lamp, silverware, clock, and Bible—by the premium department;

The hall tree—by the secretarial department;

A gas or coal stove—by the Sunday department and the early-mail edition;

The laundry—by the sporting department.

Cash contributions from members of other departments will be received and applied to decking the bridegroom.

Every department went to work with a will and the result was that when Mr. and Mrs. James Aloysius Durkin began housekeeping their nest was feathered with a completeness which few nests can boast at the outset.

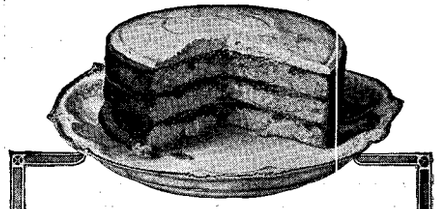

Fig Cake

The Fig Cake is unusual, but when made after the Borden recipe, it gives perfect satisfaction and is good and wholesome for the whole family. Don't fail to use the incomparable

BORDEN'S EAGLE BRAND CONDENSED MILK

RECIPE—Chop fine one pound figs. Beat the whites of four eggs stiff. Rub one cup butter and two scant cups sugar to a cream, add four tablespoonfuls Eagle Brand Condensed Milk diluted with three-fourths cup water, three cups flour, and stir until smooth; add one-half of the egg whites, then one-half of the figs, then the remainder of the whites and one-half teaspoonful baking powder; mix gently together. Bake in layers. For the filling, mix one egg, beaten light, with three tablespoonfuls pulverized sugar; add the remainder of the figs and spread between the layers. Frost the top.

Write for Borden's Recipe Book

BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK CO.
"Leaders of Quality"
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"Makers of joy, those whose object has always been to create happiness about them, never grow old."
—THE AUTHOR.

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Authorized Translation from the French.

"I," she declares, "is a word whose use shames the user; 'we' is the watchword of the new morality."—*Rocky Mountain News.*

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

Knew Him.—BACON—"What would you do if I sent you a message by wireless?"

EGBERT—"If you sent it, I suppose I'd have to pay for it."—*Yonkers Statesman.*

Long Needed.—KNICKER—"So Jones has a great invention?"

BOCKER—"Yes; an umbrella handle that retains the finger print."—*New York Sun.*

Pathetic.—"You can't sit up with my daughter after eleven o'clock."

"Would you mind telling her that, sir? I have been trying to get home early for six months."—*Life.*

Her Education.—MRS. DASHAWAY—"How long had you known your husband before you were married?"

MRS. GNAGGS—"I didn't know him at all. I only thought I did."—*Philadelphia Record.*

Explained.—"How is it I never hear you say a word about your old college days?"

"The college I went to didn't have a very good baseball team."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

The Better Plan.—"Glad we met you. Our boy Stanley insists on marrying that chorus girl. I shall cut him off absolutely, and you can tell him so."

THE FAMILY LAWYER—"I know a better plan than that. I'll tell the girl."—*London Opinion.*

A Suggestion.—One of the hundred or more poems about the *Titanic* disaster, received by *The Star*, voices the refrain that there are "no icebergs in Heaven." It may be suggested that there are no icebergs in the Other Place, either.—*Kansas City Star.*

The Best Way.—A correspondent wants to know how to pronounce Chihuahua. The best way is to say Chy-hew-hewa and then laugh as tho you knew better. If it is done artistically, you can get away with it nearly every time. The same treatment has been frequently applied to décolleté with great success.—*York Dispatch.*

Solid Ivory.—"Yes," confest Mr. Dorkins, "it serves me right. I engaged the man to move our goods and I forgot to ask him how much he was going to charge me for the job. If ever I do such a thing again, Maria, you can have my head for a football."

"It would be a good deal more profitable, John," said Mrs. Dorkins, "to cut it up into billiard balls."—*Chicago Tribune.*

How It's Done.—LADY (to shoe clerk)—"I should like to get a pair of shoes."

CLERK—"Yes, ma'am. What size?"

LADY—"Size three."

CLERK—"Yes, ma'am. Just let me measure your foot."

LADY—"But I told you the size."

CLERK—"Yes, ma'am; but we have three sizes of size three—size three for a size three foot, size three for a size four foot, and size three for a size five foot."—*Judge.*

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THE UNIVERSAL CAR

And this is the stamp of approval of a responsible maker—proud of his good handiwork. The "Winged Pyramid" is backed by the biggest reliability in all automobiledom—something better than a guarantee—a worthy reputation—and a car that will go seventy-five thousand strong this year.

All Fords are Model T's—all alike except the bodies. The two-passenger runabout costs $590—the five passenger touring car $690—the delivery car $700—the town car $900—f. o. b. Detroit, completely equipped. Get latest catalogue from Ford Motor Company, Detroit—and name of your nearest Ford representative.

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Washes, rinses, dries and polishes the most delicate China—Glassware—Silverware in 3 to 5 minutes. Cleans and sterilizes dishes with scalding soap-suds and rinses them, completely removing all traces of food, grease, etc. Hands do not touch water. Saves labor, time, towels, breakage. All metal—compact—strong—lasts a lifetime.

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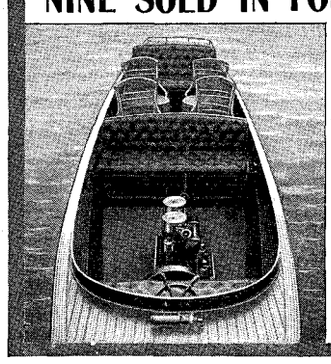

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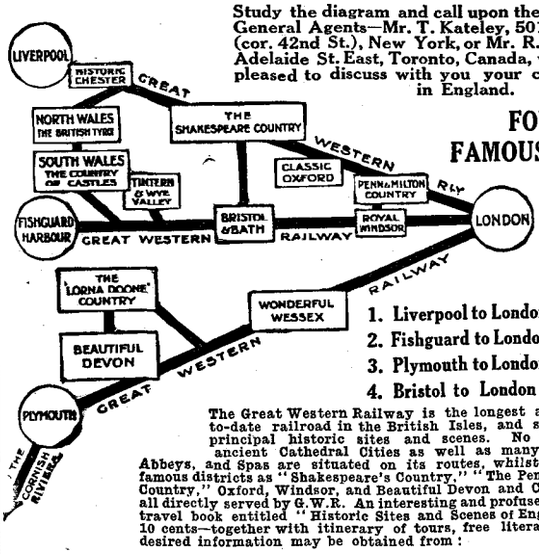

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The Literary Digest is printing this week a separate Motor-Truck Section containing all of the motor-truck and truck-accessory announcements contained in this issue.

In this section are presented first-hand articles by the engineering experts of these companies, treating truck problems, tires, lubrication, and the like.

There is also a general article by a specialist on the development, selection and care of the commercial vehicle.

We invite those of our readers who are interested in motor-trucks to write for a copy of the Motor-Truck Section. It will be mailed to any address for the asking.

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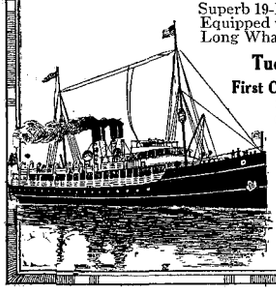

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"Gee!" said Willie; "you must have been a terror. Look at Grandpa."—*Ladies Home Journal.*

Poor Proxy.—A gentleman who was once stopt by an old man begging replied, "Don't you know, my man, that fortune knocks once at every man's door?"

"Yes," said the old man, "he knocked at my door once, but I was out, and ever since then he has sent his daughter."

"His daughter?" replied the gentleman. "What do you mean?"

"Why, Miss Fortune."—*Flashlight.*

The Cautious Race.—Sandy Hoyle, negro janitor of *The Advocate*, listened to a discussion by the foreman and the intelligent compositor on the commercial possibilities of the aeroplane. Sandy seemed deeply interested, but at the close of the conversation he shook his head solemnly and said:

"White folks may do great things with them flying-machines, but one thing I knows fo' suttin—they won't never need no Jim Crow cars on 'em."—*Greenfield Advocate.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

May 9.—The German Clericals introduce in the Reichstag a resolution against dueling in the Army.

Tom Mann, the Syndicalist labor-leader, is sentenced to six months' imprisonment at Manchester for attempting to influence British soldiers from their duty.

May 12.—The Mexican Federal Army defeats the rebels under General Orozco near Torreon.

May 13.—The Reichstag adopts the resolution against dueling in the Army.

Eight hundred Mexican rebels are reported killed at Cuatro Cienegas.

May 14.—King Frederick VIII. of Denmark dies suddenly in Hamburg.

May 15.—Christian X., son of the late King, is proclaimed his successor at Copenhagen.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

May 10.—President Taft in a message to Congress urges the enactment of legislation providing for a commission to investigate and report on a revision of the patent laws.

May 13.—The Senate Committee on Judiciary reports favorably a resolution providing for a constitutional amendment extending the term of the President and the Vice-President to six years and making these officials ineligible for reelection.

May 14.—The House adopts by a vote of 244 to 31 the Clayton Anti-injunction Bill, a measure urged by the labor-unions.

GENERAL

May 11.—The flood situation in Louisiana is reported much improved.

May 14.—Colonel Roosevelt defeats President Taft and Senator La Follette in the California primary, and Speaker Clark wins over Governor Wilson. The State has 26 delegates.

May 16.—The last of the Republican Congressional district conventions in Michigan is held and the result in the entire State is 20 delegates for President Taft and 10 for Colonel Roosevelt.

The Taft forces get control of the Montana Republican State convention.

Speaker Clark wins Iowa's 24 Democratic delegates.

The South Carolina Democratic State convention fails to instruct the eighteen delegates, but indorses Governor Wilson.

The Roosevelt forces control the Idaho Republican convention.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"C. B. N.," Fannettsburg, Pa.—"Please state in just what capacity the word 'situate' is used in the sentence, 'I shall sell at public sale that certain tract of land *situate* in Green Township.' Is this simply the legal form of the verb 'situated'?"

This special use of the word as an adjective is recognized by the STANDARD DICTIONARY (p. 1677, col. 2) and defined as follows: "situate, *a.* 1. Having a fixt place or a relative position; situated; as, the plot is *situate* at the junction of the two streets: used chiefly in legal papers."

"B. B. C.," Washington, D. C.—"Kindly decide as to the correctness of the following sentence: 'Your claim requires the testimony of credible persons showing whether either of you *was* more than once previously married.' The use of a singular or a plural verb following the pronoun 'you' is the point at issue. Of course the question can be evaded by using the past-perfect tense of the verb, '. . . showing whether either of you *had been* previously married,' but I wish to know the correct choice between *were* and *was* in this construction."

This construction apparently presents a difficulty in the matter of choosing the proper form of the verb, because the pronoun "you" intervenes between the verb and its subject and seems to call for the use of the plural form, but this difficulty is easily obviated if it is remembered that the modifiers of the subject of a sentence do not affect the agreement between subject and verb. In the sentence submitted, the pronoun "either" is the true subject, and as it always requires a verb in the third singular, the verb "was" must be used.

"F. M. W.," New Rochelle, N. Y.—"(1) Kindly give the correct pronunciation of the word 'been.' Is more than one pronunciation permissible? (2) What is the meaning of the word 'spoor'?"

(1) The first choice of several leading dictionaries in the pronunciation of this word is *bin*. But there is also authority for the lengthening out of this vowel sound until it nearly approaches that of the *i* in *marine*. You are upheld by dictionary authority in either way you pronounce it.

(2) The noun "spoor" is defined by the STANDARD DICTIONARY (p. 1736, col. 2) as "a track, trail, or footprint, as of a wild animal; any trace showing the path taken by an animal." The word is used principally in South Africa.

"X. I. L.," Selma, Ala.—"Is the following a correctly worded sentence: 'I am sorry what I said gave you pain, and I am also sorry I said what gave you pain'?"

This sentence is grammatically correct, and, by the unusual rearrangement of words in the second part, expresses the feeling of regret both for the effect of the act and the act itself. It would be well to note, however, that there is an ellipsis of the conjunction *that* in two place in the sentence (after the word *sorry* in each case), and strict grammatical precision would require these to be supplied; but there are instances in literary usage which show this same ellipsis, and it is frequently present in every-day speech.

"H. E. B.," Canton, Ohio.—"Please indicate the correct form of the pronoun to be used in the sentence, 'There is no danger of *him* (*his*) being late,' and explain the rule that governs this construction."

When the present or perfect participle is used as a noun, a noun before it is put in the possessive case, and a pronoun in this construction must be the possessive pronoun; as, "Much depends on the *pupil's* composing frequently"; "Much depends on *your* composing frequently." The possessive pronoun is therefore required in the sentence, "There is no danger of *his* being late."

Described.—HUDSON—"Is he a chip off the old block?"

JUDSON—"Worse yet; he's a cornice off the old whited sepulcher."—*Smart Set.*

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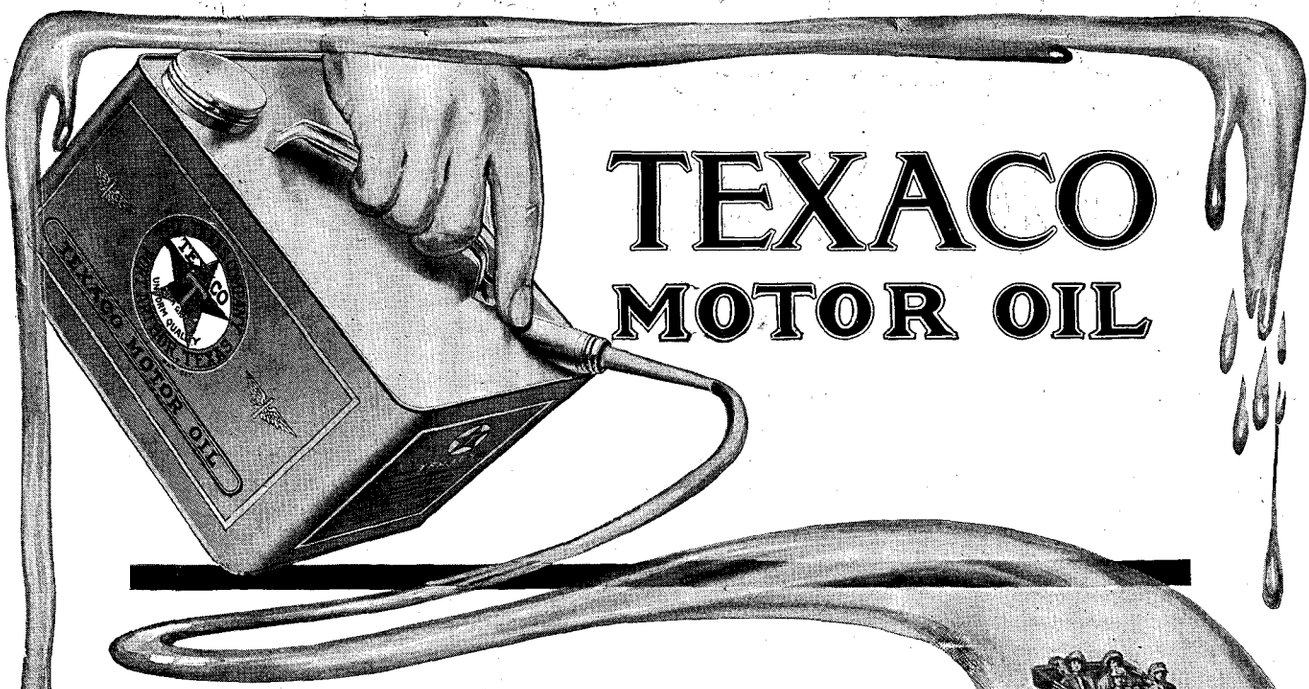

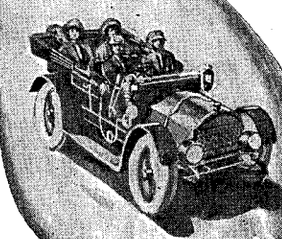

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A brief summary of four of these tests tells the story. They include use in a heavy truck, in a light pleasure car, in a pleasure car of medium weight, and in a heavy pleasure car. Note the increase in power, decrease in consumption, absence of carbon, and cleanness of spark plugs.

Test in Hook and Ladder Truck at Factory

Three oils used in this test. Competitors' oils indicated by letters "A" and "B." Conditions under which oils were tested exactly the same except that at the beginning of third test, that of Texaco Motor Oil, motor was badly overheated, due to the two tests that had preceded. Motor cooled during the test of Texaco Motor Oil. About ten minutes intervened between first and second and second and third tests. For the purpose of the test a long, very steep hill was used. Truck was sent at it from a standing start.

	"A".	"B"	Texaco
Oil used			
Distance run	¾ way up hill. Motor stalled. Truck backed down under brakes.	½ way up hill. Motor stalled. Truck backed down under brakes.	*To top of hill. Truck turned and descended with motor running.*
Condition of motor beginning of test	Perfect	*Overheated*	Badly Overheated
Condition of motor end of test.	Overheated	Badly Overheated	*Good*
Saving in Oil consumption	None	None	**25%**

Tests in "Cadillac" and "Winton Six"

	In "Cadillac"	In "Winton"
Oil Used	Texaco	Texaco
Duration of use	*Two years*	One year
Distance travelled, miles.	5,000	**20,000**
Condition of motor, beginning	Perfect	Perfect
Condition of motor, end.	*Perfect*	*Perfect*
Repairs of motor	*None*	*None*
Carbon deposit	*None*	*None*
Cleaning of spark plugs	*None*	*None*

Test in "Buick"

These two tests were conducted during two week-end runs under exactly the same conditions of road, weather, traffic, etc. Competitor's oil, tested first, indicated by "A."

	"A"	Texaco
Oil used		
Distance run, miles	117	117
Condition of motor beginning of test	Good	Good
Condition of motor end of test	Good	Good
Saving in consumption of oil	None	**30%**
Carbon deposit	Slight	*None*
Condition of spark plugs	Good	Good

Texaco Motor Oil is sold in one and five gallon cans at most garages and supply shops. Look for the can with the inner seal and long, detachable spout. Colors—green with red star.

We have prepared a booklet, "About Motor Lubrication." We want every owner of a motor car to read it. Your copy is waiting for you. Address Dept. E, 4 Washington Street, N. Y. City.

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